HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BOMBAY ROYAL BRANCH

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,330—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12thNov.	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	OCEANA	6610
23d ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7503		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7503		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	23rd Jan. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Maugrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, at 2 p.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 15th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
* † MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6 000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 : Port Said, Rs. 390.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	12th	Nov. 1904.
ARABIA	G. Read	3,508	1st	Dec. "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	21th	"
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	5,124	3rd	Jan., 1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	19th	" "
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th	" "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS,
BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES

SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY

and over 300

CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT,
ESTABLISHED 1868.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS
BROOCHES
BUCKLES
BUTTONS
CHAINS
CHARMS
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
EARRINGS
FANS
HAT PINS
LINKS
LOCKETS
MUFF CHAINS
NECKLACES
PENDANTS
RINGS JEWELLED
SCARF PINS
STUDS
WATCHES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co's Establishment at Bombay is the very pleasantest shopping rendezvous in this City, where there are no wearisome solicitations to buy what you do not want, and the utmost courtesy at hand when you are in the mood to seek assistance.

AN INSPECTION OF
THE
PREVAILING DESIGNS
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS
IS
RESPECTFULLY
INVITED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA
CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 ,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 ,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 ,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 ,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 ,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 ,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 ,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 ,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 ,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine Spirit Dealers, and

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL,
MAZAGAON,
NOV. 10TH, 8-30 to 10-30 P. M.
ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.
Mr. E. FAULKNER and other well-known Singers have promised their service.
MUSIC and REFRESHMENT.
ADMISSION, Re. 1.

MR. WILL LANSDOWNE,
THE FAMOUS BARITONE
Late of the Savoy Theatre, London,
WILL GIVE A CONCERT
At the B. V. A. CLUB.
SATURDAY EVENING next, the 12TH inst.
Commence at 9-30 prompt.
Tickets Rs. 2 each, may be obtained from
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
or the CLUB.

S. S. "CITY OF OXFORD."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th November, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. CLARIDGE has contracted for the SALE of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of land situated on the West side of Marine Street otherwise known as Bank Street within the Fort and Registration Sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing about two hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, (be the same, more or less), and bounded on the North by the property now or late of Mahomed Nabikhan bin Mahomed Bacorkhan, on the East by the Marine Street aforesaid, on the South by property now or late of Foolchand Chatterbhooj, and on the West partly by a Sweepers' Gully and partly by property now or late of Burjorji Rustomji Ballivala which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as held on quit and ground rent tenure as follows viz :—

Old Co'. Nos	New Col, Nos.	Old Sy.Nos.	New Sy.No.	S. Yds.	Yearly Rs. a. p.
20	4861	1417	2555	223	3-10-4
21 & 20	4864	1416	2-2556	50	0-12-0

together with the messuage, dwelling-house godown and other buildings erected or standing thereon which said messuage was formerly used and known as the Prince of Wales Hotel and which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1082, Street Nos. 10, 12 and 14, Custom House Road,—Dated this 9th day of November, 1904.
RAGHAVAYYA & BHIMJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD.

A LARGE NUMBER of STALLS are available in the WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Bridge Road.
J. LAKOWSKY,
Manager.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1904, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1905, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th October, to 10th November, 1904, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.
By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th October, 1904.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1904 at rate of 80 per Whole and Rs. 20 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1904, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાશ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e., LALJEE NARANJEE.
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st November, 1904.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 12th November 1904, both days inclusive.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
22 Broadway.
Madras.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.
Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.
Mr. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Britton's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.
CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!! of Ladies, Gent's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Pair and Single Harness; Harness and Saddlery Goods, Putu Gaiters; Hold alls, Leather Trunks and Bags of every description, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Bed Straps, etc., Every article in our Shop at a REDUCED PRICE to make room for X'MAS GOODS. Call early,—SUTOR & CO., 8, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 133, Main Street Poona.

TO LET.—HOUSE, at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rebesh. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

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OLD PUERTO.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ;
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.
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Y. MATSUO,
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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903.....	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.	
NEW POLICIES IN 1903	
ISSUED FOR.....	£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....	£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....	£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.....	Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income	Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.
A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—
(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,155	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.
For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.
Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.
Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.
Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Zanzibar, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Mombassa, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Nairobi, Steamer Point, Aden, Kandy.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Jalcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Salgon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
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Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
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OR CURB BOTTLE,
(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)
A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS, DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.
CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING
TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165.
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 8.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 = + 1-8
3 do. Reales ..... £98 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 1-4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 13-16 = + 1-16
2 months hence ..... 26 9-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... =

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·13 1-2 = + 1 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·36 1-4 = + 1 1-4
New York Demand ..... =

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills 3 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-4 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-2 per cent = + 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-4 per cent = unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for various places.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 5-16 O.-N. quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 3-4 N.-D. sellers } steady.
Yellow Gawnpore 33 1-4 N.-D. done }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 1-4 N.-D., done easier

ARRIVALS
Steamers Dominico, Balduino

In **Liverpool—Cotton Market** closed quiet. **Surats** quiet. **Manchester** firm. **Total sales** 7,000. **Spot** 5·44 +4. **Egyptian F. G. F. Brown** 8 1-4 nominal. **Sold on speculation and for Export** 300. **Imports** 31,000. **Arrivals** closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35 +3	5·3 +3	5·37 +3
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-May.**
5·39 +1	5·40 +3	5·42 +3
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**
5·43 +3	5·43 +2	5·43 +2

New York closed.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 8th November, 1904 :—

Cotton	4,975 bales.
Wheat	48,079 cwts.
Linseed	10,551 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,915 "
Gingellyseed	5,220 "
Poppyseed	56 "
Groundnuts	195 "
Ostorseed	2,630 "
Rice	1,964 "
Myrabollams	783 "
Cottonseed	10,737 "
Mowrassed	551 "
Gram	2,421 "
Joowar	2,236 "
Maize	252 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 8 do do ..... 170 3-4 to 171
Marks 8 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135
Shanghai 30 do do 189
Japan 30 do do 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent, Tone steady.
Cash ..... 97·0
1st Settlement ...30th November 97·0
Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October 5 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do
Bank of Bombay cash balance 3 lakhs up.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready ..... 5 9 0 to 5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready ..... 5 5 0 to 5 6 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet,
Ready ..... Rs. 22 to 22 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 36
15 per cent Mixed.....Rs. 35 35 1-4.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone— quiet.
Estimated sales .....bales 9,000
Imports ..... do. Nil.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·36 +1	5·35 +1	5·33 +1
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5·40 +1	5·41 +1	5·43 +1
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
5·44 +1	5·44 +1	5·45 +2

COTTON.—A moderate amount of business was put through during the Diwali holidays, at reduced rates. The free arrivals of Bengals are depressing the market for this description, and other growths have also declined in sympathy. Business, to-day, has been restricted and the tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Qts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	...	201	... 191		25 Dec.
Bengals (K.-G.) (Ry. terms)	...	199	185 ...		25 Jan
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.		217	... ...		25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	209 203		25 Dec.
Do.	do. ...	...	206 200		25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (H.-G)		218	... ...		25 do.
Karanja do.	do. do.				
Akola do.	do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)		222	... ...		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	224	... ...		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	250	... ...		1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	... 237		15/25 do
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	...	212 206		25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	209 203		25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	...	...	209 199	...	25 Nov
Do ...	...	...	203 193	...	25 Dec.
Do. ...	...	...	201 191	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	...	...	209 199	...	25 Nov
Do. ...	...	...	203 193	...	25 Dec
Do. ...	...	...	201 191	...	25 Jan

THE CARNEGIE COMPANIES.

ONE of the most important industrial combines perhaps really the largest in the world, is the Carnegie Company. Herr Mercader, a Hungarian, supplied "das Handels-Museum" with some data in regard to this giant business. Mercader was formerly secretary to Mr. Schwab and now holds a leading position in the Carnegie Company. The number of persons employed by the Company is over 50,000. To it belongs. 1. The Duquesne steel works in Pennsylvania which give employment to 4,000 workmen and utilise 45,000 H. P. of machinery in producing iron, that is immediately turned into rails and such things. They have four 600-ton furnaces. The maximum daily out-turn of one of these furnaces is 912 tons. There are here various other sorts of furnaces and works for utilising the waste ore. 2. The Homestead Steel-works, also in Pennsylvania. These employ from six to seven thousand workmen and utilise about 80,000 horse power. They turn out steel sheets, &c., and daily deliver from six to eight thousand tons of finished material. They have fifty 50-ton Martin furnaces and many others, such as Bessemer converters and so on. They are connected with the Carrie Furnaces on the opposite side of the Monangahela river. In this group are the Howard Axle-works that forge daily about 1,500 railway axles. 3. The Edgar Thomson Steel works in Bessemer, Pennsylvania, where 3,800 men are busy and employ 35,000 H. P. turning out daily 2,600 tons of steel rails weighing from 16 to 100 lbs. per 3 feet. 4. The Upper and Lower Union Works in Pittsburg with 2,000 workers, which make smaller steel articles, and also steel supports used in erecting the American sky-scraper buildings. 5 The Lucy Furnaces in Pittsburg, with two furnaces large enough to smelt 500 tons a day each. 6 The Frick Coal Company in Connelsville where 20,000 ovens for making coke are at work. These supply most of the works in and around Pittsburg with coke. This coke has a high reputation. The Company also possesses coal-fields, the largest of which is in the vicinity of Connelsville. It is at a depth of 300 feet, and is 64 miles long by four miles in width. The Company owns, moreover, an iron ore district near Duluth, It has steamers and railways, one of the most important of the latter is the Pittsburg-Bessemer Lake-Erie railway which goes to the harbour of Connecticut and is 153 miles long. It carries all the Company's freight in this district, but is obliged, according to the land-laws, to carry passengers also. It, therefore, runs one passenger train daily.

The Martin furnaces are heated with natural gas, which is to be found everywhere in Pittsburg and is so managed that the air is heated, not the gas. The Carnegie Gas Company controls the laying on of this gas in all the required directions, a distance of many miles, and this Company is no less important than the other works.

In the Trust 400 companies are incorporated, employing 168,000 men and turning out 70 to 80 per cent of all the United States ironwork.

It is necessary to have a pass to enter any of the iron-factories. On the pass is a printed notice that the visitor, in case he should suffer any injury, relieves the Company of any responsibility. Further it is set forth ; "I have taken cognizance of this notification and I submit to its conditions," and every visitor must put his signature to this. The works maintain their own police who wear the usual police uniform. The pass must be frequently shown and, on leaving, it must be delivered up. Even the officials of the Company are obliged to carry such a pass. In the works, hand labour is used as little as may be. Even the molten mass in the Martin furnaces is stirred by electricity. The pan into which the steel flows is, when full, lifted by an electric crane and its contents poured into the ingots as they stand ready on their carriages. The pan is thus easily manipulated by one man. When the ingot is full, it is wheeled off, still hot, across the yard to the sweating furnace, and on the way the steel gets sufficiently hardened outside to admit of a pair of tongs seizing and placing it in a hydraulic press which frees it from the form. It is then again taken up with the tongs and plunged perpendicularly into the sweating-furnace, in such a manner that the still liquid mass in the inside may not flow out, it fails next out of this and goes off to be rolled, and made accurately even by the action of other giant machines. It is then ready to be cut into the proper lengths and finally it is loaded up and carried away. Every process, loading, unloading, mixing, filling, cooling, and all the rest, occur automatically. The wagons with the ore drive under an erection which lifts each one up by means of a huge tongs, the wagon is then tipped and its contents drop into a reservoir which is carried away. The empty wagon runs over raised rails and gets so much way on that it returns of itself to the other side. The coke comes by rail and is emptied into big cellars. The mixing of the ore with coke and clinkers is done automatically. The materials to be mixed drop in correct proportions—arranged beforehand—into the place under the wagon of ore to be emptied. In this mixing process care is taken that the quality of the bye-products should not deteriorate. Slack is as much as possible eliminated and dropped into an enormous pit in which water is kept and thence afterwards carried off. The removal of the slack is managed by providing small holes in the pans through which it runs out. On Sundays, the iron is not put into the mixers, but poured at once into moulds called "pigs" and after going through a cooling process, it is turned out cold from these.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 29th October, as compared with the statement of the 5th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 29. Rs.	Nov. 5 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	81,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,43,763	42,65,235
Public Deposits at Branches	34,11,016	10,46,393
Other Deposits	6,43,41,499	6,29,88,068
Post Bills	15,621	16,913
Sundries	16,36,222	17,48,796
Rs...	9,26,98,121	9,04,65,424
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,23,96,293	1,21,39,861
Other authorised Securities	11,64,780	11,00,470
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,21,113	56,53,972
Loans do. do.	1,32,71,253	1,10,55,261
Bills discounted and purchased	3,18,32,994	3,19,18,561
Dead Stock	3,12,033	3,12,033
Stamps and Stationery	2,370	2,377
Balances with other Banks	14,18,572	8,91,951
Sundries	1,66,007	1,92,051
Cash	2,63,12,906	2,71,98,922
Rs.	9,26,98,121	9,04,65,424

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS,

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Years Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	34
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£13,10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£5 10 0
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	R 450

PRESS COMPANIES.

				early.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	11,100	Rs 50	775
Bellary	167	1,000	11,000	dvd Rs20	270
Bombay Cotton Broals Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	55
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	dvd Rs10	180
Colaba	800	200	200	dvd Rs12	1767 1-2
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs150	300
English Press and Manig.	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,350xd
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	40
French	150	3,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	820
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs25	450xd
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	dvdRs40	620
Khangaum	750	100	100	dvdRs 20	140
Mercantile	240	450	450	dvd Rs9	350
Mofussil Co.	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs20	41-2
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	540
New Beror	1,000	250	all	dvd Rs20	270
New Indian	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs30	490
Prince of Wales Ind and Punjab Co.	1,000	Rs. 125	dvdRs 7	143 3-4	
Sind	500	500	500	dv Rs30	440
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	1,000	1,000	dvdRs150	2,000
Vakeel	400	440	760	dvdRs40	410
	87	280	all	20	195
	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,05

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—October 27, at Cadriggion House Salsara, the wife of Captain Hugh Harrison, 1st Assistant Resident, Baroda, of a son.

MCLAREN—November 3, at Landour the wife of John Shaw McLaren, F. R. C. S., Edin., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CASSIN—November 3, at Wattle Grange, Cotacamund, the residence of Mr. S. Davis, of diabetes, James Peter Cassin, Asst. Traffic Manager, Madras Harbour Trust, last surviving son of the late Mr. Christian Cassin, of Bangalore, aged 46.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :
KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 0-44m. 0-40a. Low water, 6-41m., 6-33a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Forbes Street, 4-30 p. m.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 7 a. m.
Byculla Schools, Open air entertainment and fireworks, 9 p. m.
St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon, Annual Conversazione, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay High Court re-opens after October vacation.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—A meeting of the members of the general committee of the Women Section will be held at Esplanade House at 4-30 p. m, to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Armand Behic will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for Netherlands-India French-China and Japan closes at 8 a. m. to-day.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. S. G. Wakley, 4th Officer on board the P. and O. Company's steamship Mongolia, now lying in the Victoria Dock has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, a gold pencil case, a gold match-box &c., of the collective value of Rs. 450 from his cabin, some time between the 30th October and 7th November.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day.

Spanish Serenade	La Paloma—Harlmann
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Uni's Gluck—Suppe
Reminiscences of	All Nations—Godfrey
Airs for Cornet Solo	The Friendly Rivals—C Goodfrey
Selection	The Shop Girl—Ivan Carril
Valse	Huftail Sauzs—O Fitras

"AT HOME" AT RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS'—Last evening in celebration of his Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday an "At Home" was held given in their Art Photographic Salon, Nippon Building Hornby Raod by Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, photographers. The entrance and the staircase leading to the studio were charmingly decorated with palms ever green, and highly artistic photographs. The Kitson light was most prominent in the display of illumination which included numerous coloured, butties. The guests were received by Raja Dharamchand Bahadur and were led into the studio where they were greeted by Indian music performed on the harmonium and the graphophone. Mr. R. B. Bachlodi's Coronation String Band was also in attendance and refreshments were provided. The entertainment evening was very successful.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Bevji Keshevji, a labourer, residing at Bhandup Street, has reported to the Police that his daughter named Cooverbai, aged six and his niece named Dewa, aged four, left home on Tuesday afternoon to go to his master's pehdi at Clive Road. On the way the children were met by a man, who induced them to get into a victoria under the pretence of getting them fireworks and drove to the Fort. During the drive the man removed twelve gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 88 from the person of Cooverbai and put the children down near the Esplanade Hotel, where they were subsequently found by the police.—Narotum Oodhowji' a Hindu, residing at Hanooman Lane, has made a similar complaint to the police. It seems that his son aged about 9 years was enticed by a man into a lane close by and there robbed of his ornaments of the value of Rs. 45.

ROBBING HIS AUNT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Paterson charged Kana Luximon, a tile-turner, with stealing a gold armlet valued at Rs. 75, the property of his aunt Jumnabai. The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused lived in the same room at Thakoredwar Road. On Sunday last she removed the ornament from her arm and leaving it on the top of a box in the room, went to bathe. The accused was then in the room. When she returned about half an hour after she found the ornament was not there, The accused had also disappeared. She went in search of him and finding him in Girgaum, made him over to the police. The ornament was recovered from a Marwari with whom it had been pledged by one Luximon at the request of the accused. The accused denied the charge. He stated that Saturday being a holiday, the complainant gave him the ornament to wear. He got drunk in the evening and while under the influence of liquor, he gave the ornament to Luximon, who pledged it to a Marwari for Rs. 25. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Sikandarkhan, of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Bhikha Rama Jadav, Raya Ganu Gurav Tatia Madhu Dhangar and Ganpat Bala Mochi, four Hindu lads with breaking into the house of a Parsee lady named Bai Motlibai Edalji residing in Bazaar, Gate Street on the 22nd instant and stealing therefrom gold ornaments set with diamonds and pearls valued at about Rs. 854. In the same case were concerned Haji Valji, a Mahomedan, who was charged with receiving Rs. 500 worth of the stolen property and Mahomed Hoosen charged with receiving stolen ornaments valued at about Rs. 292. All the accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that from the evidence and from the accused's own plea he convicted them of the charges preferred against each of them and sentenced the first accused to four months' and the second accused to six months' hard labour. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were given three months' rigorous imprisonment, but as they were juvenile offenders the Magistrate ordered them to be sent to the David Sasoon Reformatory for five years. Accused No. 5 was fined Rs. 150 in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 6 was fined Rs. 100 in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM SECUNDERABAD.—A correspondent writes :—We are in the midst of the Divali festivity : and receive invitations to social gatherings, evening parties and dancing and singing; and our evenings are well spent in sight-seeing and other amusements. Mr. Edulji Chenai, the leading merchant of this place, called his friends to witness the Devali processions in front of his office, and treated them to tea, coffee, wine, sweets, &c. He was followed by Raja Deen Dyal, photographer, who also catered to his patrons with sweets, rose water, ice-cream, &c.—A farewell banquet was given on the night of the 6th inst. to the high priest of the Deccan, Dastor Hoshang Jamasp, by Mr. Shapoorji Edulji Chenai at his mansion, which was lit up and tastefully decorated. About a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were invited to the banquet. There were native musicians who sang some very charming songs with instrumental accompaniment. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mrs Sonabai Shapoorji Edulji Chenai presented a purse to the Dastoor Saheb Hoshang Jamasp in honour of his visit to this town in connection with the consecration of Bai Maneckbai Chenai's new fire temple in Hyderabad city. The whole proceedings were brought to a close by a display of fireworks for which Hyderabad is so famous. On the 8th afternoon some regimental sports are to be held on the parrade ground by the garrison of the station. The cold weather has set in, and one enjoys his morning walk which has the effect of bracing him up.

THE PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY AND THE DIWALI.—Taking advantage of the holidays on account of the Divali festival, the members of the Pathare Prabhu community held three separate meetings of a socio-literary character under the auspices of three different institutions, namely the Social Samaj, the New-Wadi Debating Society and the Knowledge Improvement Society where they met to discuss various subjects tending to the betterment of the state of their caste. At the annual meeting of the Debating Society which was presided over by Mr. Narayen Laxman Gorakshaker prizes were distributed to 23 young men, some for having passed the several University Examinations in 1903 and others either for delivering the largest number of lectures or for attending the largest number of weekly meetings of the Society from November 1903 to November 1904. Songs specially composed for the occasion were sung, speeches were delivered by Messrs. Anandrao Vinayek Vijayakar, Balaji Sitaram Kothare, B V N Kirtikar, R R Dharadhar, B K Dhuramdhar B A, LL, B, and N T Kothare. Mr. Shamrao Ganpatrao Kothare, the secretary of the Society, read the report which showed that the Society had made good progress during the last twelve months. The chairman in a long and instructive address dwelt on the advisability of having as many literary associations in a community as possible, because they tend to its general improvement. The usual vote of thanks to the chair which was seconded by Mr. R G Kothare brought the proceedings to a close. The president gave the Society a donation of Rs. 10.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 10.

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice. B. TYABJI.

Suit for hearing final disposal,
Long Causes.

704-02—Balkrishna V N K—Fatmabai widow and others vs N C Macleod and others—In Person—Wadia G and Co—Part heard on 28-7-04.

253 9973-01—Kanga and Co—Kishorlal Jehsirval vs Govind Narayen Jeychand—Payne and Co—Part heard on 5-8-04.

198-7632-01—Kanga and Co—Harkisrai Nundram vs Govind Narayen Jeychand—Payne and Co—Part heard on 5-8-04.

607-00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishanker Iveshanker and another—K B Mehta—P R and K (For trial of Issue).

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Sabco Sillick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur Sorabji and Co—Mathubhoy J and M—Payne and Co Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co.

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur—Sorabji and J—Edgelow G and M.

For trial of Issues.

790-02—Payne and Co—Nawab Pehram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shushi and another—Mathbhoy J and M.

365 04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurji Sorabji Dubash vs Surabji Rustomji Subadar Ardeser—H D and Co.

Long Causes.

579-03—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Veerji and others vs Runchrd s Cullianji and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mawji Cullianji vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

751-03—Sadersbhoy and T—Bayaji Gunaram vs Shambhoo Nandeo Vanjari and another—Balkrishna V N K—In Person.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji Edulji Saklath vs Manuel Frans is and others.

512-03—R P Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazal vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama—R P Mehta.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushru Manockji Sethia vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody Payne and Co

474-02—Mirza and M Tbucker—Ruttonsey Kalramsey vs Bomanji Saparji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

748 03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangir Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M.

535-04—Mirza and M—Hesanali Shaikh Osman Fakir and another vs alias Bamtai widow and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final desposal,

Long Causes.

647-03—M B Chothia—Kunabai widow vs Dhunjeebhoy Somanjee Bhajwalla and others—In person—Mulla and M and M H and M

471-04—Mulla and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha vs Shridor K Khatawalla and others—Edgelow G and W—part heard

For further Evidence.

750-02—Little and Co—Ebmailjee Ebrahimjee vs S Bunsrudin and another—Bicknell M and R

Long Causes

615-03—Sreethain B and N—Vithal Luxumau Chunekar vs Gajanyn Shanbo Sadhall and others—In person—Chinde M and M—Part heard

Shridhar K Kathavare another Edgelow G and W

120-03—K B Metha—Gangabai widow and another vs Moodidhar Dhanji D D Romer

511-03—Bicknell M and R—Moolchand Lalji Vs S

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1904.

ENGLISHMEN DESTROYING ENGLAND.

THE child becomes father to the man in the "Monthly Review" where a South African member of Parliament lectures the old country. He tells us how, in his opinion, Englishmen are destroying England. It is not for the first time that they are lectured on this subject, and that the writer is justified in his strictures there is not the least possible doubt. The crux of the problem is, how is the evil to be remedied? The writer, Mr. Tatham, suggests an Imperial Act of Parliament, but the subject has not yet been sufficiently ventilated to stir public opinion to action. Mr. Tatham gives us a lead. He says that South Africans have observed with lively satisfaction the birth and growth of interest in England with regard to the most important subject of shipping freights. During its 1902 session the Natal Parliament adopted resolutions condemning the shipping rings as working grievous injury to inter-Imperial trade and commerce by fostering and assisting the competition of foreign manufacturers against British, and declaring that such rings were inimical to the best interests of the Empire. As Mr. Tatham urges, while the subject is of very great importance to the South African Imperialist, it nevertheless interests him in its imperial aspect only and this, notwithstanding that it is one vitally affecting the trade of the United Kingdom with her colonies and dependencies, and that there are alarming indications of a gradual supplanting of the British manufacturer in South Africa by his European and American rivals. Figures which Mr. Tatham quotes show that while Natal's imports from the United Kingdom increased by £306,493 last year, the imports from foreign countries increased by more than a million and a half—over five times the increase of those from the Home ports. Nor is this the case in Natal alone. Everywhere there is perceptible a growth of foreign rivalry which it is impossible to regard with equanimity, if we desire to see England maintaining her position in the commercial world.

In order to bring home to the British public the vital importance of England's trade relations with her colonies, Mr. Tatham primarily directs attention to the subject of sea freights, which he holds are bound to affect the trade of the United Kingdom with her oversea possessions in a greater degree even than that of preferential tariffs. In doing this he demonstrates beyond contradiction that Great Britain's Colonial trade generally is being steadily undermined and imperilled by foreign competitors, whose task is made easier by Englishmen and English methods. In no respect is the competition of the foreign manufacturer more heavily subsidised than in the charges levied on the carriage of British goods from the British manufacturer to the British Colonial consumer. By their rebates, the ring promoted merchants importing goods by any other line than those forming the combination. Such an arrangement placed and held the South African importers and merchants at the mercy of the shipping ring, and tends to destroy useful competition affecting shipment from British ports. It is shown, moreover, that since the destruction of such competition does not extend to foreign ports, the necessary result is that the freight from New York to Durban averages less than half that from London to Durban, a British port, which is a thousand miles nearer to London than it is to New York. In the case of Continental ports competition has already brought the freight down to a point which is rapidly making it impossible for the British manufacturer to compete in the South African market. Mr. Tatham gives tables illustrating the enormous differences and showing that not only is the British manufacturer hampered by an exorbitant sea freight, but he is compelled, within the United Kingdom itself, to pay railway charges which are rapidly destroying his chances of successfully competing with foreign rivals.

Mr. Tatham further shows that not only are British manufacturers handicapped, but that raw material is increasingly finding its way to the Continental manufacturer in preference to the British for the same reason. In face of such facts as he adduces, Mr. Tatham remarks, we need feel no surprise that one of the largest exporters of the wool and wattle bark in Natal no longer sends his produce to the London market, the whole of it now finding its way to the markets of Germany, to which it has been driven by the excessive dock charges in England. Mr. Tatham brings clearly home to his readers the fact that the Englishman is handicapping himself—or his countrymen—in regard to his exports as well as shutting the door upon the raw material. Only the most fatuous folly, he declares, will deny that the situation is serious enough to demand searching investigation and the application, before it is too late, of drastic remedial measures. We fully believe that the self-governing Colonies are endeavouring to foster trade with the Mother Country. And in that endeavour they deserve encouragement. Instead, however, their efforts are necessarily futile, and will continue to be futile, until the United Kingdom herself awakens to the necessity of devising some method by which the British manufacturer, after he has produced his goods, may be able to forward them to the Colonial consumer on terms of not less than equality with his foreign competitor. In the Transvaal the Germans beat us because their shipping charges are so much less and because by putting their produce through Delagoa Bay, they have to pay so much less for railway charges. Railway rates in England help the foreigner, but only to a trifling extent as compared with the shipping ring. A blow has been aimed at it. But it was not sufficiently forcible to effect much. Mr. Tatham has faith in his suggestion of an Act of Parliament on the lines of the Elkins Act, believing it will bring about that competition, through the lack of which the high rates are maintained. That done, the question of English Railway rates would have to be dealt with before the British manufacturer could hope to compete successfully against the foreigner in South African markets.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

It may be said of Admiral Sir John Fisher, who has recently been appointed Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty and is to-day appointed principal naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, that he does not advertise. Until a few years ago few, outside British and foreign naval circles, knew anything of Sir John Fisher, yet he is to-day admittedly the ablest of British admirals. In a career extending over forty-nine years he has never been known to speak or write a word for publication, and it is due to a natural reticence amounting to a horror of notoriety that the man in the street knows so little of the first sailor of the Empire. It has been written of him that he has risen by dint of sheer brain power, continuity of purpose, clear sightedness and conspicuous ability to the position he now holds. By no other means could he have risen, for the son of an obscure officer of Highlanders and a Singhalese mother of high rank carried a handicap that only exceptional pluck and ability could neutralise. The Oriental strain has probably had its influence in his career, but the dourness of the Scot has been visible in the determination which has marked his advance. He entered the Navy in 1854 and has seen much active service. He took part in the Crimean War, in the China War of 1859-60, and in the Egyptian War of 1882. As captain of the "Inflexible" he organised a police force to repress disorder and looting after the bombardment of Alexandria, and his methods were drastic. In the city order was restored in a few hours by the summary process of shooting rioters on sight. In the direction of the Navy "efficiency" is his watchword and his career inspires confidence in his control at the Admiralty. Sir Francis Bertie who has received the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George has been recently appointed British Ambassador at Paris. He has been British Ambassador in Rome, assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Uganda Railway Committee and has been attached to special Missions on several occasions. The gossips tell us that the late Queen once objected to the way he signed his telegrams announcing his coming. "Please do not sign your telegrams Bertie," said her Majesty. "It makes me expect my son and when you come I am disappointed." It is satisfactory to find that in the present distribution of honours, the Navy receives a fair share. Besides Sir John Fisher, Admirals Custance, Domville, Fanshaw and Beaumont find a place in the birthday list. The first named was until recently Rear Admiral of the Mediterranean Fleet and was previously Director of Naval Intelligence. Admirals Domville and Beaumont have been in charge of the Mediterranean and Australian stations respectively. The other honours call for no comment except that Ceylon seems, in recent days, to be a favoured Isle. In the present distribution it shares by association in the highest as well as in the lesser distinctions.

A WAR EPISODE.

Stories of the war, quaint and circumstantial, true and untrue, follow each other through the English and foreign capitals, the American papers being in no way behind those of Europe in giving prominence, if not credence, to them. One, which first saw light in the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" is credited to one Ivan, a Cossack. In it he relates how during the retreat from Lai-mai-tsi he and Panas and Nikisor—only one name apiece, be it known—left their comrades and went to take a bath in a river some little distance away. While they were bathing a party of Japanese made their appearance and cut them off. Just in time Panas climbed a big tree, Ivan crouched in a clump of tall grass, and Nikisor ran to the river bank and hid in the reeds. One of the Japanese approached the stream close to Ivan's hiding place and proceeded to take a drink. "When I saw how good it tasted to him," says Ivan, "I could not, as a good Christian, resist saying 'Your good health,'" whereupon the Jap called his comrades, and Ivan was dragged out of his clump and forthwith bound. "While I was considering how I could free myself," Ivan continues, "Nikisor from the reeds called out, 'Ivan, you won't surrender to those fellows, will you?' Such stupidity of Nikisor! So, it is when a man has no sense! As the two of us were being taken away by the Japanese, Panas, from the top of the tree, called out politely: 'You blockheads! You blockheads! If you had only shown fight!' Did the cuckoo know that we were, of all things, mortally concerned for his safety! And those yellow heathens of Japanese burst out into devilish laughter at us and fetched Panas down from the tree. But the Japanese did not have the enjoyment of our society long, for we escaped from them the following day."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Lieutenant-Commander A. Rowland, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Bushire with 2 Daffadars and 12 Sowars.

MR. LEON SPAINCK has just completed a portrait of the King for the Indian Government to Lord Curzon's order. It represents His Majesty in Field Marshal's uniform, with a blue mantle and the Insignia and Star of India.

WE are glad to learn that Brigadier-General Macdonald, lately commanding the Force in Tibet, has now completely recovered his health. The hardships which operations in the Tibetan climate involved have happily had no permanent ill-effects.

THREE of the four Indian attaches who are to accompany political Mission to Kabul have now been selected. They are Sirdar Mala Baksh from the Seistan Mission, Sirdar Kashi Nand resildar of the Swat Levies and Sirdar Mahomed Akbar of the Imperial cadet Corps. The fourth will most probably be selected in Peshawar whither Mr. Dane proceeds on the 12th instant.

YESTERDAY was the sixty-third anniversary of the birth of His Majesty-King Edward VII. All the Government as well as Merchant vessels now lying in port and in the docks were decorated with bunting. The flagstaffs of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club were also decorated. Punctually at 12 noon, H. M. S. Porpoise fired a Royal Salute of 31 guns in honour of the occasion.

IF anyone doubted the extent of the auto invasion of Ceylon, says the "Times of Ceylon," the fact that 75 gentlemen have en-rolled themselves as members of the proposed Automobile Club should be convincing proof. During the first nine months of the present year alone 132 motor vehicle were imported into Ceylon, and the desire to possess a car or a bicycle has become infectious. We understand that a similar Association is about to be formed in Madras.

INTIMATION having been received by the Cochin Durbar from the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin that two Russians have arrived at Cochin, and that they are to be carefully watched, instructions have been issued to the Police to do the needful in this direction. These suspected men, says the "Cochin Argus," are in Turkish costume, and they seem to have declared to some of the railway authorities at Shoranur that they are Russians who have escaped from Manchuria. A different story is said to have been given on their arrival in Cochin. They are staying in one of the mosques at Calvetty.

No further light has yet been thrown upon the rumoured death of a European in Afghanistan near Dacca. The reason for fearing that there is truth in the story and that Mr. Fleisher may have been the unfortunate man referred to is that Mr. Fleisher had written to Peshawar for a Tumtum to meet him at Landi Kotal at a date which points to his having been at Dacca at the time when the occurrence is said to have taken place. It is very unlikely that any other European would have been there also, but supposing the report to be correct it has still to be ascertained whether the victim was shot in a quarrel or died by his own hand.

Two Tamil young men in Colombo recently went out shooting with a pea-rifle. They shot at a tortoise and—hit and killed a dhoby. At the inquest, so we read in a local paper, "the verdict was that death was caused accidentally by the gunshot, but that the two young men were free from blame." This was an extraordinary verdict, so far as the latter portion is concerned, for if the sportsmen were not to blame, who was? Not the poor dhoby, surely! But the Magistrate before whom the men were haled seems to have agreed with it, for all he did was to tell the shikaris that they were very silly in trying the gun wishout knowing how far the shots carried. He discharged them after a warning.

IT has been long known that asbestos fields existed in Finland. But until recently it needed both time and money to pierce through flinty depths to reach any asbestos worth recovering. Among the fifteen places owned by the Finland asbestos companies, there were only three or four that seemed rich enough to pay for thorough examination. But now the quantity of asbestos found surpasses all expectations. The asbestos zone is in the heart of Finland and keeps the transport facilities by rail or river busy.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY'S Autobiography is issued by Mr. Unwin under the title of "The Story of My Struggles." Vambery's life has been an extraordinarily romantic one. Fatherless, lame, and almost penniless, he was compelled, when a mere child, to shift for himself, and up to the age of eighteen his life was a constant struggle against starvation. Yet by the time he had reached his twentieth year he had become one of the most accomplished linguists in Europe. Vambery's most famous feat was his great journey through Central Asia. For this he adopted the dress of a dervish, and travelled to Khiva with a horde of fanatics, who, had they discovered him, would have torn him in pieces. He visited Bokhara, Samarcand, and all the Oxus country in complete safety. Vambery's personal friendship with the last three Sultans of Turkey, and the last two Shahs of Persia is as much a matter of notoriety as the high respect in which he was held by the late Queen Victoria—a respect which is fully shared by her son, King Edward, who has conferred upon him the Victorian Order.

A REMARKABLE theft from the National Portrait Gallery, perpetrated on Oct. 5, has just been made public through the medium of a police notice. At mid-day on that date a miniature in oils, by Andrew Plimer, of Baron Thomas Dimsdale, well known in his day as an inoculator for smallpox, was safe in its usual position in the Gallery. Two or three hours afterwards it had disappeared; and its whereabouts is still unknown. It was fastened to the wall at the top and bottom, but the thief, who used some little violence, had no difficulty in wrenching it from its position. The following notice was issued by the Scotland Yard authorities:—Stolen on Oct. 5, from the National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, W. C., a framed miniature portrait of Baron Thomas Dimsdale. Description:—Oval shape, in oils, size 1 7-8 inch by 1¼ inch, profile to right in short wig; a gilt mount, on which is inscribed. "Baron Thomas Dimsdale, M. D., F.R.S., 1712-1800. A celebrated inoculator for the smallpox. Born in Essex, and studied in St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Went in 1768 to Russia, and successfully inoculated the Empress Catharine, for which he was largely rewarded in titles and wealth. He became a banker at Hertford, and was elected in 1780 to represent that borough in Parliament. In 1781 he again visited Russia. Painted by Plimer. Presented February 1880, by Mrs. J. C. Dimsdale. The portrait was in a gilt frame about six inches by eight inches, and had a small square yellow label at the back with the words and figures "National Portrait Gallery, Register No. 600," printed on it. The notice which bears a facsimile of the portrait, gives a description of a man who is believed to be the thief. His age is given as 28, his height 5ft. 5in. He is described as having a slight dark moustache. The frames of all the other pictures in the gallery are now being screwed to the wall.

A REAL JAPANESE NOVEL.

MUCH has been published recently about Japan but the perusal of a little sixpenny book of Messrs Gowans and Grey of Glasgow, entitled "A Captive of Love, a weird Romance from the original of Bakin, the greatest of Japanese novelists," will perhaps, give a better insight into the country and its unchanging modes of thought than any other easily accessible work. Moreover, the book reveals at once what a mine of precious literature must lie hidden in the Japanese language, for, in spite of, perhaps, a certain excess of the supernatural, which dwarfs to some extent the human interest in the romance, there are beauties not only in its plan, but also at almost every point of its setting, which make it, if not a classic, at any rate a very notable addition to the pleasures of the library. The impression, which this little book leaves upon the mind is that of having passed through a gallery of some of the most charming drawings of the Japanese artists, interpreted by the humourous, yet polished and thoughtful, commentary of a Japanese guide.

The scene is laid in feudal Japan of the 14th century, when the country was hardly yet a political whole, and the West was still an unknown influence. We begin with the crime of the "Samurai" huntsman Amada in wantonly slaying the five-hued deer of the god Kwannon. Almost at once Amada's wife falls into a deadly chill, and "changes her world" and in nine years Amada himself dies raving like a mad dog. But, in dying, orders, in accordance with his wife's wishes, his little son Kataro to be made a priest. Kataro is taken to a temple by the villagers and becomes a priest, with the name of Saikei. Saikei grows up handsome and ambitious, and, although at first he resisted the passion, amorous. He travels, and is fascinated, at an inn, by a harp-girl named Hachisuba, who induces him to break his vows by drinking "saké" (or liquor). They part, and Saikei sinks lower and lower, in moral degradation till he robs, by a hypocritical trick, Tomosada, a salt-dealer, of a yellow ox which he sells to Takeakira, a reduced "Samurai" (or military aristocrat). Tomosada, travelling, takes shelter from the rain at Takeakira's, and sees the yellow ox. He does not believe the housewife's story of its purchase, (the master of the house is away), and causes the "police" to visit Takeakira's dwelling. The police beat the housewife to death, and arrest her daughter Taye and son Tajikichi. Takeakira, the father, had gone to visit his brother Takeyasu, whom he finds married to Hachisuba, whom he knew to have led Saikei astray. He looks askance at Hachisuba accordingly. Meanwhile, Taye and Tajikichi are heroically suffering police tortures in their determination to conceal their father's whereabouts, while Saikei is succeeding to the saintship of a temple which had been deserted through the tricks of two ruffians who played on the people's superstitious fears, but were overcome by Saikei's holy charms and enlisted in his service. In process of time Saikei, with great astuteness, brings over his congregation to permit the assumption by him of the doctrines of a non-celibate sect, and soon after this Hachisuba visits him, and renews her love for him. Fortunately for her desires, her husband Takeyasu dies of a draught of water poisoned by a lizard and (his faithful servant afterwards doing the same of his own free will on being suspected of the murder). Saikei is brought in to perform the funeral service, but Takiakira, recognising him, attacks him with a sword in the darkness, but misses him, and accidentally kills Hachisuba. Takeakira is condemned to commit suicide, and does so. Saikei had escaped with the two robbers. Taye and Tajikichi are, meanwhile, pardoned, and are protected by a nobleman, who brings them up to excel in all military exercises, and they swear to discover and take vengeance on Saikei, the cause of all their troubles. Meanwhile, Saikei wanders on and has the luck to release, in a storm, a "thunder-animal" from a tree in which it had become wedged, and has a reward, as a vision of the Thunder-god's wife, who promises to teach him magic if he will undertake to reform his ways. Only he must take a short turn at managing the thunder. Saikei, with guile in his heart, accepts, and is placed upon a cloud-throne, with instructions how to direct it. Saikei makes a slip, and is pitched into Tomosada's courtyard in the rain, and caught by the servants, when he is recognized as the thief of the yellow ox, and taken for trial before Taye and Tajikichi's patron. Tajikichi recognises him and is about to shoot him, when Saikei escapes, by one of his remaining spells, into the sky, and alights on Mount Twato, where he begins to think of repenting, while his two servants and his charms guard him from the vengeance of Tajikichi. But Saikei's precautions are defeated by prayer and by arts more powerful than his. He is discovered by Taye, who is disguised as Hachisuba, and entrapped. He repents, and permits himself to be beheaded by Tajikichi.

Such is a brief outline of the plot, but incident of every description abounds, and every page contains some morsel of humour or poetry, some pithy proverb, some allusion to the grotesque fairyland, the quaint customs and superstitions, the Buddhistic beliefs, or the beautiful scenery and flora and fauna of old Japan. The interest never flags. Though the only source of unity in the plot lies in the story of Saikei's rise and fall, told with little of the psychology which a modern writer would have elaborated, and though the 'heroes' of the book, in a moral sense, Taye and Tajikichi, are his superiors in virtue, Saikei's character is yet sufficiently well-drawn for us to feel a continuous interest in him. As Bakin himself, in an epilogue, writes: "This romance, which is founded upon old stories, told by aged persons, was written to promote filial devotion among the young, and to show that even a "boju" (priest), trained in the austerities of a holy life, fortified in a hundred thousand ways against temptation, may, like the wisest of us, become a "Captive of Love."

Friends of Buddhism will be interested by the manner in which the doctrine of continual reward or punishment for the deserts of previous lives (whether ancestral or not) is illustrated throughout; how death is never feared when its justice is recognised; and how a high morality is always insisted on, yet with no tedious preaching of principles.

But the great charm of the book is in the lavish sprinkling of the amenities among the more serious motives, sometimes even with a startling effect, as when Takeakira's suicide is delayed by a horseman, who arrives at full gallop, for what?—to obtain from him the hereditary secret of a medicine for the diseases of hawks!

Take this as an instance of pathos. The little Kataro is rubbing his mother's dead body, and saying: "Honourable mother very cold. Honourable mother, please wake up and talk to your little boy."

Here is a picture which might be copied from an ivory "netsuke," whilst it contains a simile which for quaint appositeness could not be surpassed: "His eyes were hidden by bushy brows resembling dwarf bamboo on the edge of a precipice."

Here is some human, or rather feminine, nature: "A handsome priest never needs an inn." Hachisuba at her husband's funeral: "The widow dreamed of the living master (Saikei), and never for an instant remembered the honourable husband in whose memory the house smelt like a cake-shop."

Here is the impressive scene at Takeakira's "harkiri" or solemn suicide. "Everyone was in his proper place and in a respectful attitude; and no sound was heard, but the babbling of the brook and the rustling of the leaves."—Here is a humourous image: "They (the two rogues) after emptying a bottle which one of them produced . . . rolled over like water-oxen and went to sleep."

Here is a picture which might be by Hokusai (Saikei is descending in his storm-cloud): "The sudden blast, respecting no one, tumbled an official out of his litter, spurred the jaded horse of his attendant into a furious gallop, caught the hat from the head of his footman, and bowled it along the ground, reversed the parasol of a pretty singing-girl on her way to the temple, and turning her sleeves inside out, sent her love-letters whirling into the air like a flock of scared pigeons."

A fine proverb: "One cannot stir water with a foul stick. The teacher must be pure, or his doctrine will appear tainted."

Over a heroine who weeps till her sleeves are drenched, or the heroes solemnly drink tea, we feel that we are in Japan indeed.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

THE ARMIES ON THE SHAHO.

BALTIC FLEET'S EXPLOITS.

AN EMPTY THREAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

A Japanese six per cent. loan of twelve millions sterling at 90¼ will be issued immediately, one half in London and the other half in New York.

Dealings have already taken place at 1¼ premium.

Reuter wires from Chifu that the Japanese are ignoring General Stoessel and offering terms direct to his soldiers.

Reuter (Tokio) says that since Saturday, the progress of the operations at Port Arthur has been satisfactory, though slow.

Reports from Shaho indicate that the Russian transport of troops is quickly filling up the gaps made in the last battle.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Guildford last night, said Russia had vouched for the four officers detained being the best qualified witnesses and themselves implicated in the occurrence, and had also given the strongest assurance that, if others were guilty of anything, they would not escape punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, November 7, says :—There is a considerable difference of opinion with regard to the complication. The majority are satisfied with the progress of the negotiations, but many think that the British attitude is not sufficiently firm.

The "Daily Mail" states that Admiral Rozhdestvensky when near Vigo signalled to the British fleets : "If you don't keep off, we will fire." Immediately the answer came : "Fire away". But the threat was not carried out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The Honours' List

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following appear in the King's birthday honours list :—

Admiral Sir John Fisher to be principal naval Aide-de-Camp to the King.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

To be Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George—Sir Francis Bertie.

To be Knight Commander St. Michael and St. George.—Admiral Custance.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Admiral Domville is created Grand Cross of the Bath.

Admiral Faushawe, Admiral Beaumont, General White, Royal Marines, and Mr. Hardinge at Teheran, Knight Commanders of the Bath.

Mr. Cordeaux, Consul at Berbera, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

KNIGHTHOODS.

The following are made Knight Bachelors :—

Mr. Gatty, Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

Major Perry, R. A. M. C., P. M. O. of Ceylon.

Mr. Allan of Ceylon.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr Roosevelt's Success.

JUDGE PARKER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Democratic head-quarters admit that President Roosevelt has been elected by an overwhelming majority and carried every doubtful State. His plurality in New York State is over 200,000 exceeding McKinley's in 1900.

Judge Parker has telegraphed to President Roosevelt : "The people by their votes have emphatically approved your administration and I congratulate you."

LATER.

Mr. Higgins, Republican, has been elected Governor of New York.

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives has increased from 34 to about fifty.

THE DELAI LAMA.

The "Times" Peking correspondent says the Delai Lama has entered the Urga province and that officials have been sent to escort him to the town of Urga.

The Chinese Government has despatched a high officer to Urga to guard the Lama and see him safely interned in a large monastery.

SINGULAR FATALITY AT BHOWNAGAR.

A FAMILY POISONED.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—A very sad accident, resulting in the death of two persons occurred in Bhownagar. A Brahmin family consisting of five members were taken violently sick after drinking tea, and two of them died before doctors could arrive. The three others who were taken to hospital still survive. A post mortem examination of the victims was held, when the doctors held that the accident was due to lizard saliva in the milk used with the tea.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, NOVEMBER 9.

Cavalry manœuvres in accordance with the scheme drawn up by the Army head-quarters in India are now in progress and are carried on by Cavalry regiments in Poona district. They commenced on 27th ultimo, and will continue till the 20th instant. Troops under orders of Lieut.-Colonel Cookson taking part in the manœuvres are :—The 29th Lancers from Sirur and the 33rd Cavalry from Poona ; "A" Dragoons and "B" Royal Horse Artillery, operations from Kirkee being imaginary.

By noon of the 29th this force held the line extending from Supa Khedgaon to Pargaon Sirasgaon Kata. The Eastern force concentrated at Sholapur, and was believed to be advancing on Poona, while its advanced Cavalry was reported to have seized Dhond Junction. The Cavalry Brigade of the Western force advanced from Poona to reconnoitre and to cover the detrainment of the main body of the Western force which was coming from Bombay.

The first phase of operations was restricted to reconnaissance and inter-communication. The 23rd Light Cavalry at Poona and 29th Lancers at Sirur formed advanced cavalry of the Western force. The main body of the Brigade was supposed to be at Kirkee. The Cavalry Brigade was ordered lo reconnoitre towards Sholapur and Dhond to cover the detrainment of two divisions which are to be railed from Bombay to stations between Poona and Dhond. The advanced Regiments of the Cavalry Brigade were on a general line with Supa, Khadgaon, Pargaon Sirasgaon, Kata by noon on 29th October. Reports are expected regarding the practicability for the passage of troops of old arms across the Bhima river from its junction with the Mootha Mula to its junction with the Ghod river, also on suitable positions for offensive and defensive action on the probable line of advance of the enemy (for two devision of all troops).

The second phase referred to outposts. On the 29th October it was found that there was no enemy on the left bank of the Bhima rever, but that his advanced Cavalry had seized Dhond, and spies reported that his main body was advancing on the right bank by the railway and main road. The General Officer of the Cavalry Brigade (Western force) decided to halt for a day in order to let the main body of the brigade to come up and the 29th Lancers were supposed to have been recalled to rejoin the brigade headquarters. The 33rd Light Cavalry formed outposts for the Cavalry brigade which arrived early on 30th October and bivouacked half a mile east of Khedgaon village, The outposts were withdrawn at 9-30 the same night. The reconnaissance devolved on the 29th Lancers who marched at daybreak on 30th October by the shortest route to Patus station and thence to Patus. On the arrival at Patus station on the 29th Lancers became the advanced Cavalry of the Eastern force, while Dhond was in possession of the main body of the Eastern cavalry. From Patus station, a squadron of the 29th Lancers reconnoitred towards Khedgaon. This was between 3 and 5 p. m. The Lancers encamped at Patus and the outposts were furnished until 9-30 p. m. the same day when they were withdrawn.

The third phase was characterized by fire and shock tactics and in support of previous general and special ideas. The spies reported that the force of the hostile Cavalry estimated at two or three squadrons reached Patus on the 30th and intended to advance the next day to pass round the right flank of the outposts line and to strike at the railway in the rear of the Western force.

The cavalry moved out at 7 a. m. on 31st in a south-easterly direction and drove back the enemy. The remainder of the Cavalry brigade remained in a position as astride of the main road and railway near Khedgaon.

The operations closed at 1 p. m. and the camp remained at Khedgaon. The Eastern force represented by the 29th Cavalry marched from Patus to Deulgaon at 8 a m., on 31st October to get round the extreme right of the outpost line of the Western force which was located the day before in the vicinity of Khedgaon, with the object of breaking it up and cutting the telegraph wires. The operations ceased at 1 p. m., and camp remained at Patus.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry Major-General Haig arrived at Khedgaon on 30th October and in the afternoon inspected the outpost line of the 33rd Light Cavalry which were reconnoitred by a squadron of 29th Lancers. The next day the Inspector-General accompanied the 33rd Light Cavalry to witness the fire and shock tactics in opposition to 29th Lancers. The same afternoon he inspected the horses of the 33rd Light Cavalry. On the 1st November he inspected the squadrons of the 33rd Light Cavalry and proceeded to Patus where inspection was made of the horses of the 29th Lancers. The following morning General Haigh inspected the squadrons of the 29th Lancers and on the afternoon witnessed a tactical side. He was present at field firing at Patus and left the Camp the same afternoon.

The health of all the troops in Camp is good and the Cavalry manœuvres are progressing favourably.

A COMING CONCERT.

It will be seen from an advertisement that Mr. Will Lansdowne, the well-known baritone, who created such a favourable impression in Bombay during the last cold weather, will give a concert at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club on Saturday evening. Mr. Lansdowne's reputation is sufficient to ensure the entertainment being an enjoyable one.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB,

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Course No. 13, Start at 3 p.m,

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Course No. 13. Start at 2-45 p.m,

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race—Course No. 11, Start at 2-40 p.m,

"Ships Boat" Race Service Rig—Course No. 11, Start at 2-30 p.m,

Entries for the above Races will close at Noon on Friday.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

DARJEELING, Nov. 9.

On account of the illness of Mrs. Maidlow, wife of Captain Maidlow A. D. C,, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has postponed his departure for a few days. His Honour was to have left this morning for Kurseong to open the new road and was then to proceed by a special train to Calcutta.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA LEAVES DARJEELING.

The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharani left by the mail train to-day for Calcutta, Their departure was private. But many went to see them off.

GENERAL MACDONALD,

General Macdonald left for Calcutta to-day, three cheers were given for him as the train steamed out. He will stay some days with General Leach in Calcutta where Mrs. Macdonald will join him later.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Egypt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, next brings the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Herbert, Major D
Heckle, Mrs and 3 children
Gerrard, Mr and Mrs W M
Underhill, Miss
Wilson, Miss
Board Miss
Cottes, Miss
Weston, Miss
Belleridge, Miss
Reed, Mr and Mrs A J
Green, Mr R B
Rushton, Mr and Mrs W H and child
Melville, Mrs J S
Wardell, Miss
Prentis, Mrs
Coventry's, Mrs and child
Waring, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Granville, Mrs and 2 Misses
Webb, Mrs Hay and child
Amesbury, Major and Mrs F C G
Broomfield, Miss E M
Jopling-Rowe, Mrs
Wright, Major E G
Brunton, Mrs R P
Forman, Mrs B
Hodgkinson, Mrs and child
Coffin, Mrs S E and Miss
Dauks, Mr H A
Cooper, Mrs
Murray, Mr J H
Taylor, Mrs F and child
Watson, Mrs E A and infant
Sly, Mr F G Mrs and infant
Johnson, Miss
Ward, Major T M
Carson, Mr C W C
Broome, Major and Mrs and 2 children
Coventry, Mrs W A
Dunnsford, Miss
Cowen, Mrs and infant
Wenis, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Polson Mr D
Gregson Mr and Mrs T and child
West Mr Dudley G
Younghusband and Major and Mrs
Raikes Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Wood Mr E M
Spankie Mr G T
Anderson Mr L H
Greenfell Brig-Genl and Mrs
Cholmondeley Mr and Mrs E C and infant
Beynon Capt and Mrs N
Jung Nawab Khushro Yerbury Miss J
Fraustadt Mr A
James, Mr and Mrs A J
Meyrick Mr E
Herbert Mrs
Palwholey Mrs J A infant
Lambourne Mr G E
Plomley Miss
Rutherford Capt J B
East Mr Mrs and 2 children
Newmarch Mr A
Kitchen Mr W
Lonart Mr J K
Bregin Miss
Barker Mr A
Ferguson Mrs and infant
Hodgson Mrs and Miss
Stokes Miss
Normanly Mrs P
Biscoe Mr E
Jackson Mrs
Burne Capt F H C
Kiernander Mr
Campbell Miss
Shaw Miss V
Riddell Capt and Mrs D M
Greenshields Mr E
Swetenham Mrs C C
Mr Laren Miss
Madden Mr W J
Talbot Capt J
Andrews Miss
Ardain Maj and Mrs G M Miss and infant
May Miss E O
Lowsley Mr C O
Stern Mr A C
Hughes Mr J W E
Baker Mr J A
Shilston Mr W C N
Tate Mr J B
McCormick Mrs and infant
arte Mrs
Barkley Mr A S
Leeson Mrs
Taylor Mr J
Street Mrs A
Graydon, Mr N A
Radmore, Mrs
Crofton Miss
Tawse Miss
Sherring Mrs H
Cowan Miss
Clough 2 misses
Lloyd Miss A
Greier Mr W
Wilies Mrs Julian
Brooks Mr A
Hewson Miss
Castle Mr J R
Guy Mr
Perkins Mr C S
Massy Mr M C
Hill Mr D M
Lander Mr F C
Keddie Mr J A C
Heelas Miss M D
Parsons Mrs E R
Heeleman Mr J H
Ward Miss E
Pirie Miss
Mumtaz Miss
Audain Miss
Wrigley Mr T
Falconer Taylor Mr G
Everson Mr Mark
Burnett Madam
Moy Mr E O
Rowe Miss
Molyneux Miss
Voyle Mrs
Maxwell Mr and Mrs Maynard
Hoake Mr R B
Maclean Sir J and Lady
Maclean Two Misses
Maxwell Mr and Mrs R
Bradley Mr R
Summers Mr and Mrs E
Leach Capt A D
Houston Capt A N
Stephen Hon Mr Justice
Lothbridge Sir R
Strachey Mr J E
Underhill Miss
Sah Hon Mr Justice Mrs and child
Thomson Mr and Mrs R M
Houldsworth Mr J J
Holdsworth Mr W O and Miss
White Mrs D
Howard Mrs B E
Coventry Mr and Mrs and Infant
Lukis Col Mrs and Miss
Hamilton Mr and Mrs L B
Lane Mrs S
Bagbie Capt Mrs
Hamblin Mrs R E Miss and
Gwyer Mr V E
Crowther Lt Col B E
Phillips Major A L
Stuart Capt C H
Jonnique Mr J D
Macpherson Capt R G
Moir Mr J L
Bacer Mr N H T
Hilliard Major Mrs H T
Henderson Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Ralph Mrs H A
Read Lt Col I H E
Daunt Capt Mrs D D
Graham Miss
Fox Mr and Mrs C P and child
Trethwey Mr A W
Moore Lt Col H
Smith Lt Col J C
Emerson Mr and Mrs E C and child
Greer Mr and Mrs R T
Woodroffe Hon Mr Justice
Woodroffe Mrs and infant
Kiddie Mr J C
Pilkington Mr Mrs Miss
James Capt A A
Chewis Mr and Mrs Infant
Bond Mrs F G
Willoughby Lt D O
Hamilton Brig-Genl E D
Riddel Capt J H
Handyside Mr E G
Capelani Mr J E
Rumbold Mr A G Miss
Harvey Mr and Mrs A H
Laine Mr and Mrs infants
Armfield Mr and Mrs
Strain Mrs J B
Nicol Miss
Glass Mr J G H
Gracey Col T
Vakil Mr N P
Cama Mr S D
Smith Mr H A
Watson Mr H R
Heavey Mr J S
Dodgett Mrs and Miss
Blakeney Mr and Mrs H R
Whisper Mr H D
Hill Mr and Mrs J L
Laine Miss
MacDonald Mr J P
Watson Mr and Mrs J Proctor
Nigel Jones Mr M
Wilman Mr A H
Stainforth Mr G F
Simpson Mr J A
Lyall Mr and Mrs Vaughan
Christie Miss
Mayo Lt G L
Reid Mrs and 3 children
Carson Lt Romes & infant
Rawlins Capt A
Prior Mr R D
Stockley Lt J P
Heastey Major C B
Dick Mr G P
Smith Mr O G
Clarke Mr H C
Deane Mr G W
Carson Miss
Cowell Mr E
Carae Major and Mrs R
Willoughby Mr R W D
Robinson Mr H
Sims Mr E W Proctor
Weldre Mr E
Showers Mr
Barr Mr L
Allen Mr P K
Lang Mr G R
Gould Mr Justice B G
Reid Mr J L
Phillips Mr G A
Blakesley Mr and Mrs E H
Scott Mr J S
Nott Mrs A H
Mayer Mr and Mrs E
Protheroe Miss M F
Hoghton Mr and Mrs H A
Wimot Lt J Hardley
Paterson Miss E
Bagrain Mr J E
Hadmen Miss C
Reid Mr J J
West Mr J D
Grimson Miss
Sandford Capt G B
Theo. Hudds Mr G
Carter Mr A C
Dowd Mr H G
Grant Miss P
Maryat Mr N
Kelso Miss
Farren Mr G
William Mr V P B
Sharp Mr F M
Desouza Mr E A
Thomalues Mr J P
Beadle Mrs
Wills Mr C U
Houldsworth Mr Mrs C
Wicks Lt C
Rawson Mr C
Stewart Mr Mrs A J L
Melle Lt C
Wallon Major Mrs W C
Montgomerie Lord
Mackay Mr C G
Sails Mr M A
Peters Mr R G
Stranies Mr A
Thomsides Mr C
Harper Mr J
Adamson Miss M
McLeod Mr H
Boileau Mr C
Morgan Mr A J
Allan Mr P M
Wellmann Mr A H
Watson Mr J
Norton Mr E
Taylor Mr E A
Blair Lt D

FROM BRINDISI.

Finlay Mr J
Evans Mr L G
Boddilly Hun Mr Justice
Leach Mr E A
Weller Major G H
Preston Mr S
Lee Mr W A
Bell Mr H F E
Wynne Mr F R

FROM PORT SAID.

Nomico Mr O G
Bahador H H Maharajah Lal Dr Rain Singh Thakur Murawor
Cafur Mr A
Lal Mr Unkar
Calvo Coressi Mr J
Bean Major R A E
Dennis Mr W
Zouros Mr T M
Hodgkinson Capt J
Penny Mr H
Sanderson Miss
Ricketts Mrs
Kemball Capt J S
McConaghy Col J
Edwards Major S M
Harman Lt Col R
Norie Major C E de M
Scharlieb Capt W K Mrs

FOR RANGOON.

Street Mr
Talbot Mr R

FOR HONGKONG.

Marshall Mr J R
Chute Mr J C

FOR YOKOHAMA.

McClelland Mr A

FOR AUCKLAN.

Buckingham Mr C J

No further intelligence has arrived concerning the reported death of Mr. Fleisher in Afghanistan and his body has not yet been brought in. The story which is in circulation in Peshawar is that an altercation took place between the deceased and the duffadar of his escort, and that the latter shot him dead.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday, 7th December, at 4-30 P. M.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring with them a good sized card, with their names clearly written upon it. This card is to be delivered to the Military Secretary, so that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation, but they are not required to intimate their intention of attending the Levee.

All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen, European and Native, wishing to attend the Levee, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, between the 25th and 30th November, after which applications cannot be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee for the Public Entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 5th December to the address in Bombay of the officers and gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee, but cards will not be issued to those gentlemen who are entitled to the Private Entree.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform should appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

Clergymen being university graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of judicial or academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers of regiments and batteries are requested to pass by collectively ; the native officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the east door.

DRUGS IN TONS.

PROFESSOR Dr. S. Feitler made a tour in America, to visit many of the industrial centres, and sent notes to the Vienna "Handels-Museum" of much that he had seen. Among other places, he went to Baltimore, and there saw the second largest drug-factory in America, that of Messrs. "Sharp and Dohme." Dr. Feitler rightly objects to the name "drug-factory," and calls it simply a Factory. Five hundred persons are employed by "Sharp and Dohme" as well as machinery of 165 horse power. Almost all possible medicaments, pills, extracts and tinctures are here made wholesale and sold to apothecaries, chemists and druggists. The Factory exports its products to all the United States, to South America, Canada, Cuba, India, Japan, China and even to England. Every room is in charge of a qualified chemist and women are mostly employed. There are huge digestors to extract the useful part of the various herbs and roots, then a vacuum apparatus to bring it to the necessary degree of concentration up to complete desiccation, grinding-mills to reduce the hard vegetable and mineral products, pounding and blending machines, all automatically driven. There are hydraulic machines, to press the plants that are used like tea, and which are packed like that leaf. The making of gelatine capsules is particularly interesting. Small bottles and cup shaped bronze moulds, fixed in a frame, are dipped into thoroughly purified liquid gelatine. The drying of these thin-skinned containers is done by means of fans, which are in use here as all over America. Then the liquid tincture, or medicine wanted is poured in and the opening closed. The pill-machines are either worked by hand or by machinery. The pills are rolled, candied or covered with chocolate or gelatine. Those covered with sugar are polished in rotating machines, and the greatest attention is paid to their appearance. The divers substances used for injection are in their hard form made thoroughly antiseptic and put into little quills of gelatine, ready, when wanted, for insertion in the syringe that injects them. Dr. Feitler saw many things utilised as medicaments which are not in use in Germany. Nitroglycerin was one, and it is looked upon in America as a valuable remedy in heart-disease Every product is examined and carefully tested in the laboratory; the pills are counted packed and wrapped up by machinery. The wrapping is done with the greatest possible attention to outward appearance. The packets of medicine are made to look as neat and attractive as can be.

ABYSSINIAN TIMBER.

THE Flora of Abyssinia is both rich and valuable. There are india-rubber trees of many species in the torrid rocky districts ; in the mountain regions, there is the balsam and a number of palms the leaves of which yield fibre for weaving, and many plants that supply food for cattle. In the middle heights are hardwood trees especially a kind of fig which resists white ants, so destructive to most other timber. The commercial value of the forest-lands has never been properly studied. The mountains in the Chercher province are thickly wooded, and should be able to supply immense quantities of the very finest timber for building. The wild olive tree is very common ; and attains a great size. There are also many species of giant laurel trees, and other indigenous trees which are suitable for cabinet-work. The Guecho is a strong indigenous tree, the leaves of which are used by the native like hops in making liquors : one of these, "thetalla," or beer, is made of rye and dhurra, another "tedj" or honey-water is prepared from honey. The Guecho takes the place of hops in making these beverages. The cultivation of the Guecho pays well and is very extensive. The tree grows wild in the mountainous regions of the Chercher province. The dried leaves sell by the pound both wholesale and retail in the Abyssinian market. It is quite possible that a foreign trade in these leaves could be built up.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Probably you are aware that when Ramzan (the fasting month for Mohamedans) approaches Mohamedan beggars from far and wide commence pouring into Bombay. Now, it has been the religious practice of Mohamedans to rise about the middle of the night in this month, to offer certain prayers which are continued till about 3. These beggars taking advantage of this practice, begin begging alms long before midnight by crying aloud in all sorts of ways ;—Some so hedious that even grown-up persons, not to speak of children, are startled from their sleep. Not only do these beggars stop with the night, but again from early morning commence their venerable calling.

Life, at night during this month, I am sure, must become intolerable in native quarters, not only for non-Mohamedans such as Parsees, Hindus etc. but also for Mohamedans themselves.

It may at first sight appear as if these beggars hold regular licenses from the Commissioner of Police to yell out in whatever manner they fancy they will make themselves heard by compassionate men who may give them alms, inasmuch as the Policemen on the watch do not care even to lift up their finger to remonstrate in any way with them to modify their mode of begging into some milder form. Our esteemed Police Commissioner has been gracious enough to take immediate notice of the crying of hawkers in certain quarters of the town and it is hoped that this abominable and much-despised practise of these beggars of yelling out at night will likewise receive his early consideration. —Yours etc.

C. H. N.

THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.

THE extensive alterations which have been undertaken and are now nearly complete in the Sassoon Hospital in Poona, will make it a very different place. The additions and the structural changes are important though not very considerable, but the improvement made in the hygienic arrangements and in the sightliness of all the wards are admirable and go far towards supplying the best requirements of the Hospital. The transition stage was long an inconvenient one for Doctors and nurses to live through, but patients received as much care as if the alterations were not in progress. The journeys to and fro for those who treated or nursed them in the different locations that were utilised until the wards were brought into perfect order entailed much activity and took time. The tone of colouring of the Hospital until now was of that long-enduring and terribly depressing brown which has been apparently the joy of the P.W.D. for ages. Some people indeed have thought that the Department had a monopoly of the colour, so characteristic was it of all buildings in which its members had a hand. Now instead of the brown dados supporting a dull cream coloured wall, the Sassoon Hospital has its interior walls breast high faced with white marble all round the wards, the next best thing to glass-faced coloured tiles which are probably not yet available in India. The floors of the upstair wards are being paved with white marble interspersed with a small part of the design in black. The ground floor (both verandahs and wards) will retain its paving of smoothly dressed granite. The wards throughout the hospital will have a dado, breast high, of white marble and the remainder of the walls will be coated with washable paint of French grey, which being cleaned easily will ensure prompt disinfection, absolute cleanliness and coolness. The private wards, which were formerly more like condemned cells than anything else, are now bright pleasant rooms, fitted up as they ought to be, for better class patients officers and ladies. The additions to the hospital include special wards and a dark room for the eye-cases, quite distinct from the wards occupied by medical or surgical patients. The arrangements made for washing, bathing, the lavatories and all those necessary adjuncts of hospital life are as different as can be from the old perfunctory and most imperfect ones. Hot and cold water are to be laid on : and will be available at any hour in the wards and rooms, where until now hot water could only be had in scant quantity, and that during the limited time that a certain miserly measure of charcoal for heating it lasted.

The Maternity Hospital which is under a separate roof, far away from the Hospital proper, will be subjected to the same alterations in the matter of walls and floorings. The building is composed of a number of small wards, a Maternity ward, and an operation room. Each ward accommodates two patients. Of those wards two (4 beds) are reserved for Europeans and two, detached from the remainder of the building, for Parsees. The arrangement of small separate wards is especially designed to facilitate disinfection, should an infectious case chance to occupy one of them, without disturbing the rest of the hospital. The Maternity, with its Nurses and Staff of Servants, is quite a distinct entity, but the kitchens and offices belong to and are a part of the main hospital. The erection of a small separate building for septic cases and yet another containing a Maternity, (Labor) ward and operation room fitted up with all the latest modern requirements, will soon be an accomplished fact. The general arrangement of the main building is as follows :—on the left as you enter, on the ground-floor are two large surgical wards for native males, an eye-ward and a dark room. On the right is a large medical ward for native males, an operation ward for natives, a dispensary, offices, consulting and retiring room for the doctors. All these rooms have been made brighter and more habitable by sundry devices and improvements. The right wing on the upper floor is reserved for females—one large ward for Europeans, a yet larger one for Natives, and three private rooms for ladies. The left wing is reserved for men, is an exact duplicate of the right wing and, similarly affords accommodation for Europeans, Natives and better class patients. The ceilings are made of cement on a new and improved system by Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., on the top of this cement the marble floors are laid, wood no longer being allowed as flooring, which change must make largely for hygiene.

The operating room or theatre, instead of being a place of horror is a bright and splendidly lofty place, a gallery running all round affords students a full view of the operation which is conducted on the newest contrivance on glass tables. As far as may be, all the conveniences of this room are of glass, the shelves of the instrument cupboard are of plate-glass and were presented to the Hospital by Lord Northcote before his departure from India.

The fine buffaloes and cows that supply the milk requirements of the Sassoon Hospital will have a well-designed and well-drained byre provided as soon as the accommodation for the patients is complete. There is one thing that the P. W. D. might do and that is to divert the open irrigation channel that bisects the Hospital compound. It looks harmless enough, but it very probably affords countless opportunities for careless flinging therein of many odds and ends that would be better disposed of otherwise and elsewhere, and the irrigation might be designed on another system. When all the alterations and improvements are complete, the Sassoon Hospital will be one of the, if not, the best in the Presidency. Its death rate per 1,000 of admittances is at present far the lowest of the native hospitals, and when all the new hygienic provisions now being made are in full play, the death rate will doubtless show a considerable decrease even on the present rate. At present all the old wooden floorings are in the compound, lying dismantled ; perhaps the wisest course to follow would be to burn them with the various germs and bacilli which they very probably contain.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

A P. and O. passenger writes to us :—It is a pity that the P. and O. Mongolia, in spite of being otherwise such a comfortable ship and up-to-date, has so many cabins that two meals had to be served in 1st saloon. This means that many who attend the second dinner have to put up with "perspiring stewards" and "plates more or less clean. This is not the stewards' fault as many of the first diners sit over dinner, which they ought to be able to do, so do not give the stewards sufficient time to prepare for the second diners. I do not think there should be more passengers than can be accommodated at one sitting

The passengers being allowed to sit at any table at breakfast and lunch is an excellent innovation. The same custom might well be extended to dinner, as one is often glad to get fresh company at meals. Breakfast and lunch is a movable feast also an excellent arrangement.

The bathrooms (which belonged to my part of the ship) on the main deck are inner ones. They have neither port-holes nor electric fans and tubbing is a toil if the weather is at all warm, but all space is sacrificed to cabins.

The arrangement of the cabin baggage and heavy luggage at Bombay leaves much to be desired. The P. and O, should either insist on the two being kept separate or they should not allow any passenger into the cage at the Ballard Pier until all the luggage has been disembarked and placed opposite its number. Many passengers missed their trains owing to the confusion in obtaining their belongings and had I not superintended the clearing of my things, two packages would have had to be sent on after I left Bombay, as no agents would have been able to find them until all the recognisable (that is numbered) luggage had been removed. One package had lost its number and the other had not been placed under its proper number.

At present there is nothing to prevent any person of respectable appearance taking away from the dock any box as there is practically no check of the boxes with the Customs declaration when they pass the barrier. I spoke to a P. and O, official at the pier. He blames the Customs for the confusion as they would not allot sufficient space for each passenger's luggage. It struck me the space was sufficient, but better management was required.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Picture Exhibitions.

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

NEW PLAYS PRODUCED.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Of the two galleries opened on the same day, both conspicuous by their own size and by their incorporated dignities, the Institute is the more interesting. The British Artists in Suffolk-street keep altogether unaltered the painting of the youth of their society ; not a good time in England, outside of the "movements." Suffolk-street has never cared to change the idea, though it has inevitably undergone some modifications of the manner. And it is curious to observe the difference, in character, of the collection here from minor general gatherings elsewhere. It would almost be possible to say of a picture outside, "This is for, or from, Suffolk-street." There is a something—not hopeful. At the Institute the standard is not high ; but here, in a hundred and fifty paintings, lurks a little example of Mr. D. Y. Cameron's art, among a hundred and eighty stands a portrait by M. Jacques Blanche, and after many score of little landscapes we may come upon a pastoral of Mr. George Wetherbee's. There, too, is the interesting but provocative art of Mr. Sims ; and we are not left to random wandering. It is unlucky that neither Mr. C. H. Shannon, who happily is also a present alien, nor Mr. Wetherbee has sent his best. Of Mr. Shannon's picture it cannot be said that it is not characteristic ; for it has the artist's own manner repeated almost to excess. The ground runs up to every tree, the figure is bent from the waist forward, or folded in the profile sitting posture we know so well, and throughout there is exceedingly conscious art. This self-consciousness prevents the designing and painting by rote ; Mr. Shannon's mannerisms are not a habit, for he renews his "actual intention," and insists upon the repetition and the extreme of style.

But this "Romantic Landscape" has the rare quality of beauty, if in a lower degree than in some of Mr. Shannon's works exhibited this year. Mr. Wetherbee, again, has here less of the silvery greys so welcome in his paintings. In "Young Shepherd" he is less simple than usual, and allows himself more of the decoration of landscape—flowers in the grass which often he decorates only with lights and tones. Mr. Cameron exhibits "The Castle Wynd" and "A Parisian Courtyard." The first is a strange failure ; its upright buttresses in sun, and shadows across the picture, give none of that mystery which Mr. Cameron can attribute to dwelling-house or tower, the point-blank secret of the street, the remote secret of the castle. But "A Parisian Courtyard", is a singularly beautiful piece of painting of an unlooked-for kind. Mr. Cameron must have given himself of late to the study of technical beauty, for the drapery hanging from the windows, the pots and flowers on the right, have an exquisiteness that reminds us of Whistler. Equally lovely in quality is the left-hand shadow, in colour and shape ; it is cast upon the fine surface of the tall, white hospital-front pierced with windows.

Mr. George Henry and M. Blanche have full-length portraits of women hung as pendants. "Clever" is the appropriate word for both, but Mr. Henry is not so clearly at his best as M. Blanche at his. "The Brown Dress" of the English artist has skill in the sweep of the hat and veil, but the colour of the background throughout is ugly. M. Blanche's "Portrait of a Lady" attracts by the expression and the good drawing of the eyes, by the placing of the figure, by the animated execution and the prettiness of the whole picture, in which the forms are not over-expressed, and painting has done precisely what it was intended to do by a well-understood and established convention. With Mr. Sims we have some cause of complaint, inasmuch as he ingeniously achieves so much reality, so much fact, and does it like an artist, and yet the beauty of natural fact is not there. It is strange that he should do so much without it. "On the Shore" has figures fairly surrounded by daylight, but the middle of the picture is filled by an ugly cold pink dress, with but one warm reflection; the wearer's hair has some beauty in the quality of substance and colour, but in the tones of the faces and in the sand, beauty, freshness and sweetness are lacking. In that very strong little picture, "Bathers," which is full of spirit and action, the want is manifest again, although so many truths have been vigorously gained, and although the flesh of the children is pleasanter.

Mr. Hornel has one of his white and tangled flower pictures, in which the little heads and bodies of children are solid and lively in the throng of blossoms. Mr Brough is well represented by a portrait, "Lord Torphichen," Mr Lavery by a "Lady in Black"—a capable work, in spite of some rather disagreeable modelling in the face—Mr. Spencer Watson by "Nora" and "A Girl Reading," and Mr. Melton Fisher by "An Autumn Sunset." Mr. Bertram Priestman, more moderate in manner than usual, has a pleasing landscape. "A Sunny Afternoon," but Mr. Austen Brown has rather exaggerated his wonted late sunshine in "Returning from the Fields" ; it is rather fire than sun. In Mr. Charles Ricketts's "Christ Before the people" there is nobility of design ; the composition is spaced out in a Rembrandt-like manner, and like Rembrandt also (in the "Descent from the Cross") is the reaching up of a hand into the picture from below The crowd is sunk out of sight ; the Saviour's exhausted figure is propped by the guards, there is feeling in the action, if not a great pathos. Among the landscapes we pause with some pleasure upon Mr. Leslie Thomson's "On the Marshes," in which the delicately-painted land is surmounted by a sky without beauty. It seems rather a wanton thing for an artist who evidently cares for nature to paint an almost ugly sky. At Suffolk-street we are obliged to step down from the not very high level of the Institute. Granted that some degree of skill is necessary for the production of the landscapes that cover these walls, and that certainly a great deal of pleasure in sunshine and in the picturesque has gone to their making, the collection is not generally interesting. There are exceptions but their surroundings, far from giving them conspicuous character, do them wrong. All the colours together provoke each other to look tawdry. By very force of contrast, however, Mr. J. D Fergusson distinguishes himself ; the drawing of the eyes is good in "Study of a Boy's Head," but the abrupt lighting of the face is surely somewhat arbitrary ; the work is frankly a study of Manet but a rather violent one.

There has been much talk, and a considerable amount of interest attached to the translation of the San Carlo Opera Company from Naples to Covent Garden, the managers of the theatre being, of course, Messrs. Frank Rendle and Neil Forsyth, and the director of this particular Company being Mr. Henry Russell. It is certainly an audacious adventure, this of transplanting from an Italian soil a complete Italian company to please the opera-goers of London. Frankly London has during the past fifteen years or so, begun to forget how deep an influence pure Italian opera was wont to have over the enthusiasts of a by-gone time. Not that the operas which are at present advertised may be described as old-fashioned, for "Aida," "Rigoletta," "Carmen," and others are among the novelties of the last generation that cared not for Wagner. The fact undoubtedly is that schools of opera as they become popular in the world depend, to a large extent, upon the singing schools of Europe. In the days of the "bel canto" the idea was not, of course, to reproduce anything of the dramatically sensational order. Men raved, for example, over "Il Trovatore," the real meaning of which is still surely an unknown quantity. What was wanted was tune, inspired tune, and fresh tune. "Manon Lescaut" with which the Puccini's opera season opened on Monday night, was not given in London for some years. Puccini has entered into the spirit of the rather sickly narrative, and has assigned to it music of personal individual interest. The music,

like all that which derives from modern Italy, has the note of a novel fashion, which at times becomes, as we have said, almost barbarous in its exposition. The story itself prevents him from absolutely baring the naked passion of the south, and, therefore, it is, perhaps, that "Manon Lescaut" has not had that swirl of success which other works written under similar inspiration by such men as Mascagni or Leoncavallo have immediately attained. Nevertheless, Puccini cannot write in anything but a musicianly manner, and he is not only careful in his orchestration, but at times he seems to be inspired with that instinct of orchestra which chooses that this or that phrase would be impossible for any other instruments than those which he has chosen. The opera, then, has a peculiar originality, a sort of prophesying melody, and that eternal sense of rhythm which necessarily belongs to the artistic Italian mind. The story itself, which is, of course, known to everybody, is interestingly operatic, and, like the Italian he is, Puccini has seized its salient and most coloured details wherewith to make brilliant music and upon which to found an almost endless stream of melody. Signor Caruso took the part of Des Grieux and seemed, perhaps, a little lacking in that tremendous strength and power of vocalisation with which we have always associated him. Other parts were taken by Messrs. Fornari, Arimondi, Paroli, Thos, and Volponi with a true sense of a right 'ensemble' and the chorus was in every way capital, particularly in its individual sense of independence. The orchestra, under Signor Campanini, was really magnificent; perhaps in such work as "Manon Lescaut," it was at times a little overpowering for the singers, but nevertheless, the playing was admirable throughout.

The Company gave a very fine and what may, without exaggeration, be called a very massive performance of verdi's "Aida," on Tuesday night. "Aida," is the living sign and outward proof of a very curious and very interesting turn in the life of Verdi. It was, as we all know, a commissioned opera for the occasion of the opening of the Opera House at Cairo in the very early seventies and from such a source as Verdi's brain, teeming as it ever was with melody—if the melody is not of the highest order—it might have been expected that he would scarcely give to a commission so much of his mental labour as he had previously to mankind. But the extraordinary part of the matter seems to be that Verdi in this opera literally surpassed his previous self and entered on a path the beauty of which is totally incommensurable with the work that had gone before, if one excepts, with some hesitation, "La Traviata." The performance was satisfactory in the highest degree. One may even say that this was the most interesting performance that has been seen in London, because the spirit of the work was here interpreted with an enthusiasm and an intelligence which is rarely to be noticed connection with an ordinary ensemble, no matter how great the soloists may be. On Wednesday, night, Puccini's "La Tosca," in which Ternina made so great a sensation two or three years ago, was brought forward. The performance, on the whole, was very excellent. Mme. Giachetti took the part of Floria Tosca with great success and with that peculiar sense of energy and passion which seems to belong only to the Italian race. Signor Sammarco was splendid in the part of Scarpia, and Signor Anselmi, though at first, perhaps, seeming to be not quite familiar with his surroundings, well-known though he is at Covent Garden, developed his part of Cavaradossi finally into a great success. The success of the performance was never for a moment in doubt, and everybody principally concerned in the opera was called and recalled before the curtain with unanimous and enthusiastic applause, among these being, of course, the conductor Signor Campanini.

Mrs. Tom Kelly's romantic drama, "The Master of Kingsgift," is a pretty piece as far as looks are concerned, but otherwise curiously unimpressive. It never, or hardly ever, seriously engages the attention. It is, for romantic drama, very uneventful. In romantic drama the dust should not be allowed to settle for an instant, all should be sheer happening and turmoil. The only scene of physical violence comes in the third of the four acts, where Rupert, the young master of Kingsgift, forces a duel on Lord de Bellingham, who would be his stepfather but for an extraordinary clause in Rupert's father's will, by which Rupert will lose Kingsgift should his mother marry again. The duel is interrupted by the advent of Charles II., who at first shows great displeasure, but in the fourth act his amiability itself. We are getting tired of Charles the Seconds. Within the last two years we have had four, of which only Mr. Anthony Hope's in "English Nell" has done anything to justify Dr. Johnson's dictum that Charles II., was the last gentleman of parts who, to his day, had filled the English throne. The chief thing remembered of Act I is the secret marriage of Rupert with Katherine Gordon, the officiating clergymen being Ruperts tutor, Doctor Ludovic Vennor. This sounds winsome, but so little of the marriage service can be used on the stage that the ceremony goes for nothing. In the second act de Bellingham, who, though really a Royalist, has accepted a commissionership, has brought before him Rupert, captured while bearing money to the loyalists of Chester. Rupert shams Scotch, he makes himself out to be a Lowland shepherd. De Bellingham interrogates him to little purpose, and then Katherine, who happens to be on the premises, remembers that she once had a scotch nurse, and prevails on De Bellingham to let her take the prisoner in hand. The romantic canon demands that Rupert shall escape by her contrivance. And escape he does, but, unless we are mistaken, with no aid from her.

With characteristic enterprise, Mr. Purcell has secured for his beautiful theatre at Stoke Newington, the London production of Mr. Lewis Waller's new play "Vilma." We could only wish that the play better deserved his attention. Its subject is repulsive. Three Russian officers, very much under the influence of liquor, bear off an innocent girl to the "Cabaret Rouge," whereby one of them she is ruined. It is too dark for her to distinguish which of the three it is. The Emperor directs that all three officers shall be sent to Siberia, and that the one who has most transgressed shall marry the girl before leaving. She picks out, she hardly knows why, Count Souvaroff, who having married her departs for Siberia with his two confederates, sworn, like himself, not to betray the identify of the principal offender. Reasons are found for Vilma, who succeeds to her husband's property, but applies none of it to her own requirements, to follow him to Siberia, where she finds him drunk again, but ready to think well of his strangely acquired bride. She does not reveal herself, but leaving behind her the pardon she has secured from the Emperor; and her wedding ring, returns to St. Petersburg. She has discovered that she is married to the right man. The Count returns from Siberia, much moved by her generous behaviour, makes it up with her one snowy Christmas morning, and we are invited to suppose that the two live happily ever after. The theme is unpleasant, and the position of things so uncertain as to invite farcical treatment of the extremest French type, rather than a serious sentimental handling. Another adaptation of the same original was seen year's ago at a West-end matinee, and the fact that it never got into an evening bill, though written by Lady Violet Greville, and acted by Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh is some evidence that the subject is not well suited to the English stage. The adaptation used by Mrs. Lewis Waller bears no name, and contains a line or two insisting that Vilma has not suffered the last indignity. But the whole of the action proceeds on the assumption that she has. Mrs. Waller has mounted the piece very handsomely, but cannot make Vilma a seriously interesting character. She is well supported by Mr. Eric Mayne. Miss Lena Macnaughton, and Miss Ethel Warwick. A large audience seemed pleased with the play as a whole, but now and again an unseemly chuckle showed the hopelessness of attempting profoundly to impress a popular English audience with the drama of concecture.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There were also present: Mr. Sasson J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

COMPOUNDED WATER CHARGE.

The Commissioner forwarded a list showing properties coming within either of the clauses of religious, benevolent and educational institutions, requesting the approval of the Committee to a compounded charge of Rs. 5 per annum being made in respect of each of them for the current year.

The Committee gave its approval of a compounded charge of Rs. 5 being levied in respect of the institutions mentioned by the Commissioner in his letter.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"I have to state that the Chairman of the Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Bombay in December next has applied to me for the supply of water at the Exhibition at a nominal rate. The use of water at the Exhibition is not for any of the purposes for which the Standing Committee have prescribed rates. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee under the last para. of Rule 1 of the Water rules for 1904-05, to treat this case as a special one and to charge the water used at the rate of annas 2 per 1,000 gallons."

Dr. Dadachanji observed that as Government had given a liberal support towards the expenses of the Exhibition, it would be better if the Municipality levied a compounded nominal charge of one rupee for the water to be supplied at the Exhibition during the period it was being held. He moved a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and unanimously agreed to.

HORNBY VELLARD EMBANKMENT.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Committee stated as follows:—"The cement plaster at the top surface of the embankment at Hornby Vellard has worn out in places throughout the entire length of the embankment, thereby exposing the masonry of the wall, and this will be gradually intensified by the scouring action of the sea waves. If early steps are not taken to provide a fresh coating of cement the sea water thrown up by the waves will soak into the masonry and materially weaken the wall. It is therefore necessary the remove the existing broken up plaster and provide an uniform coating of cement one inch thick throughout the entire length of the embankment. The teakwood railing of the embankment is also damaged in places and it is necessary to repair it at the same time. I forward herewith two estimates, framed by the Executive Engineer, one amounting to Rs. 3,807 for repairing the wall, and the other amounting to Rs. 212 for repairing the railing, and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 4,019 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of the works."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the expenditure required for the repairs of the embankment.

WATER SUPPLY DURING DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

While the statement showing the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal Lakes for the week ending the 30th October last was under consideration, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna expressed his best thanks to the Municipal Commissioner for the excellent arrangements he had made for the supply of water to the city during the Dewali holidays. He (Sir Bhalchandra) said he had made enquiries in chawls in various parts of the city and was assured that the arrangements made had been so satisfactory as to leave no cause for complaint.

The statement was then recorded.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Municipal budget estimates for the next year were formally laid by the Commissioner before the Committee.

It was stated that the General Tax would be reduced by half a per cent.

The consideration of the estimates was postponed till they were printed and circulated to the members of the Committee.

The Committee then adjurned.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

A BANQUET was held and an address presented to H. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Rampur at the residence of Mr. Tribhovandass Mungaldass Nathoobhai. The premises were illuminated and prettily decorated with bunting. The reception was held in the grand hall. The company included Hon. Mr. Gokuldass K handass Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Sstalwad, Mr. Khote, Mr. Velinker, His Highness The Nawab Saheb of Lohara K. C. I. E. Sirdar Diler Jung, Raja Deen Dayal Musavarjung, Mr. Wadia, Mr Allbless, Seth Rahimtullah, Dr. Prabhakar, Dr. Ranade, Mr. Wright Sahebzada Mustafaalikhan, Mr. Saiddalkhan, Mr. Amirdulikhan, Seth Pursotamdass Mungaldass Nathoobhai, Dr. Hakim, Dr. U. L. Desai, Tatia Saheb of Indora, and numerous other Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan gentlemen.

The following address was presented to his Highness:—

We the undersigned ancient inhabitants of Bombay rspresenting its various communities, take great delight in welcoming your Highness in our midst as a decendant of an ancient Royal Family, as an enlightened ruling chief, as a lover and the patron of literary institutions, arts and sciences, &c., of our country, and as a preserver of all that is good and great in them. We earnestly wish that your Highness' object in visiting Bombay, for the benefit of your Highness' health may be fully attained."

His Highness replied:—

Seth Tribhovandas and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in expressing my thanks for the address which has been presented to me to-night. It has touched my heart to hear what has been said about me in the address. I am very glad to see around me a gathering of the representatives of the Hindu, Parsee and Mahomedan communities of Bombay, who have met this evening to welcome me under the hospitable roof of Seth Tribhovandass Mungaldass Nathoobhai. I will take back with me the most pleasant recollection of this reception. I wish also to express my appreciation of the services rendered to me by one of your citizens, Dr. U. L. Desai, who is my personal physician.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1tt instant the following business was transacted:—

A memorandum was submitted from the Docks Superintendent, explaining fully his reasons for certain works.

The Chief Engineer estimate for the works, tee total amounted to Rs. 3,883.

The Trustees sanctioned the execution of the work.

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 8th Oct 1904.	Total from 1st April to 8th Oct 1904.	For week ending 9th Oct 1903.	Total from 1st April to 9th Oct 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	54	649	24	637
Do. " out of " ...	20	651	19	649
Do. transported	14	535	18	535
Do. attended to	1	30	...	51
Do. warped	..	17	1	11

AN official report issued at Washington declares that 3,787 persons were killed and 51,343 injured as the result of railway accidents in the United States during the year ending in June last. The total number of collisions and derailments was 11,291, involving nearly two million pounds damage. The casualties from collisions show an alarming increase.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

MAHOMEDAN CONGRATULATIONS.

YESTERDAY in the Riffai Buildings, at the corner of the Jail Road, Bombay, a meeting of the Anjuman-e-Ahbab was held, Sayed Zainul Abadin Riffai presiding. There were present: Sayed Gulam Mahomed Riffai, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, Munshi Abdul Karim Muddarris, Sayed Mainuddin, Sayed Ahmed Edens, Haji Mahomed Sidik, Moulvi Azad, Haji Mahomed Attar, Pir Sayed Nursha Kadiri, and about a dozen others. The Honorary Secretary, Munshi Muddarris, read the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. It was resolved to send the first two resolutions to H. E. Lord Lamington, and the third to the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, member of the Legislative Council. In the first resolution the Anjuman begged to offer its most sincere congratulations to H. M. the King Edward VII, Emperor of India through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on his Majesty's sixty-fourth birthday, and prayed to, the Almighty Lord that his Majesty might long live to see the advent of many such days.

The second resolution in effect was that the Anjuman most respectfully recorded the fact of the period of detention of pilgrims for Mecca, in the Segregation Camp at Pir Paon before their embarkation, from Bombay, have been reduced from ten days to five, and felt sure the whole of the Muslim community would thankfully appreciate this noble and gracious act of the Government. The Anjuman, as it was in duty bound, expressed its heartfelt gratitude to his Excellency's Government for their sympathetic and kind measures adopted for the welfare of the Hajees with a view to safe-guard their interests, alleviate their hardships, and enhance their comfort and ease.

By the third resolution the Anjuman gratefully acknowledged the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Ibbrahim Rahimtulla in the cause of the Hajees, and expressed its heart-felt thanks to the honourable gentleman for the interest he takes in the furtherance of Muslim welfare.

The resolutions passed, the Secretary announced, an annual subscription of Rs. 50 from the Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan towards the Anjuman funds. In moving a vote of thanks, the Secretary said the Anjuman was established in 1881, and of its 150 members, the Hon. Nakhoda Mahomadali Rogay was its main-stay and support. Closely related to the honourable gentleman was the Nawabzada, whose endeavour to walk in his footsteps would no doubt meet with the approbation of every right-minded Mahomedan. The vote was carried with applause.

The Nawbzada, in reply, spoke of the comments to which he had been subjected on account of the Mahomedan Conference at Ahmedabad having refused to recognise their interests as identical with those of the National Congress, but when his reply to these comments would be published, the reasons for this separation would be known. He might state, however, that not only should the Mahomedans not join in the Congress movement, but their Parsee and Hindu brethren should also remain aloof from it; for, looking to the results of the past few years, the Congress had benefitted only a certain class, and not any community. Carpings and cavilings had no terrors for him, and he would do his duty unmindful of the sarcasms of critics. He was glad of this opportunity to speak of the uniform straight forwardness and fairness brought to bear in the dispassionate discussion of this Congress question by the "Akhbari Saudagar," the "Jame-Jamshed," and the "Satya Vakda," and wishes the Mahomedans had such newspapers among them. They had only one such among them the "Akhbari Islam, but it was not enough.—The meeting then concluded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DEVJI VIRA.

Mr. Mankar appeared on behalf of Teju Kaya, who had stood surety for the insolvent and deposited Rs. 1,000 in the office of the Clerk of the Court, and applied that his client might be discharged from his suretyship. Counsel stated that insolvent had in August last applied for an interim order, when he was opposed by Lakhamsey Najm, a creditor, on the ground that, if an interim order was granted, the insolvent would leave the jurisdiction of the Court. The arguments were heard by his lordship, and two months' interim order was granted to insolvent on his furnishing a surety for Rs. 1,000 for his appearance. Teju Kaya then stood surety for the insolvent, and deposited Rs. 1,000 in Court. Mr. Mankar said his client did not wish to continne as surety, and applied to be discharged.

His lordship refused the application.

Mr. Mankar said he remembered that the Chief Justice, sitting in the Insolvency Court as vacation judge, on a previous occasion, had remarked that insolvents ought not to be called upon to furnish surety for their appearance.

His lordship:—Why should not insolvents be required to furnish security as was done in other cases? You must produce the order in black and white.

Mr. Mankar said his client had produced the insolvent in Court and he did not wish to stand surety for the insolvent any longer.

His lordship declined to make the order applied for.

RE ABDUL HUSSEIN NAJMUDIN.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application remarking that the insolvent, who carried on the business of a jeweller in a large way, had not lodged his books of account with the Official Assignee.

His lordship refused the application.

RE HAJI ABDULLA ALI.

Mr. Strangman appeared for an opposing creditor and after a conference with Mr. Binning, who appeared for the insolvent, the matter was postponed for a week in order to enable the creditor to file his affidavit with regard to the issue of a commission to Kutiana to take evidence.

RE HAJI AHMED HAJI EBRAHIM.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE A. WHITTAKER.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE JAVERILAL CHANGUMULL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvents, and Mr. Binning on behalf of the Commercial Bank. The insolvents did not appear, and on that ground his lordship ordered the petition to be dismissed, and the costs to come out of the insolvents' estate now in the hands of the Official Assignee.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

THE Government of India cannot long delay facing the problem connected with their financial interest in the Kalka-Simla Railway. The line has cost up to date about 130 lakhs or well over a million sterling, and a good deal of money will still be required, as it is intended to extend it into the Simla bazar. More locomotives of an improved pattern are necessary, and water-works and pumping engines have still to be provided at several points. The Company have found only some £400,000 of the total capital, so the State funds invested in the undertaking will eventually amount to about twice that sum. The first claim on the earnings is held by the Government, in order to meet 4 per cent interest charges on its loans, and after these have been paid the shareholders will begin to receive something. As the line has not at present been earning much more than 1-2 per cent on its total capital, the outlook for the shareholders is a very gloomy one. They drew their interest on capital during the period of construction, but since the opening of the line this has stopped automatically. However, the railway has been built, and the work done is of a solid and lasting kind. It is therefore a valuable property, and every effort should be made to ensure its success as a going concern. But the Government seem to have doubts as to its capacity; and a section of the travelling public, including some high officials, question the safety of the trains. The result is that the tonga service is maintained, and even the bullock train was not abolished until the middle of the past summer The loss on these two services for the financial year 1903-04 was nearly a lakh of rupees as against Rs. 45,000 in the year preceding, and it is explained in the annual Report of the Post Office that this was partly due to the falling off of revenue caused by the opening of the railway in the previous autumn.—"Pioneer"

THE first of a series of experiments with an aeroplane designed by Senor Alvares was carried out at the Welsh Harp, at Hendon. The aeroplane, which was weighted to represent one person, was attached to a balloon, and automatically liberated at a height of 3,000 feet. At first it made several downward plunges. Then, with its propellors revolving rapidly, it travelled at a high rate of speed for about a mile, and landed intact.

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A DOUBLE MURDER

SENTENCE OF DEATH REDUCED,

Mr. R. S Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, in September last convicted Bama Balu and three others of two murders, and sentenced two of the accused to death, and the other two each to transportation for life for each of the two offences, the sentences to run concurrently. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court yesterday before the Hon Mr Justice Batty and the Hon Mr Justice Aston, Mr L A Shah, appeared for accused Bama Balu; Mr H C Coyajee for accused Gopalya Budhia; Mr Dashpande for accused Ramjee Budhia; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The four accused and five others who were afterwards discharged were charged before Mr Tipnis with murder of one Bala Kan Patil and one Bapu Kan Patil committed at Desai taluka Kalyan on the 24th July last. Of the nine accused persons one Deva Bal Patil was made an approver and the trial proceeded against eight of them. In the opinion of the Assistant Surgeon, who had made a "post mortem" examination, one of the deceased Bala died from rupture of the liver and Bapu from fraction of the skull and rupture of the liver the result of injuries inflicted on the head and abdomen. The Sessions Judge recapitulated to the jury the substance of the three sets of stories that were deposed to in the evidence. One of the stories was that, on the morning of the 24th July last, Gokulla and his uncle Balla took their cattle to Talaichi Gowan for washing and grazing. At that place they were surrounded by the nine persons, who were apparently lying in wait for Bala. One of the accused had a hatchet, another a spear, and others sticks. Accused No. 1 struck Bala on the head with an axe, another pierced him with a spear, and the others beat him with sticks. Bala was lying dead at the place, when his father Bapu, the other deceased, arrived at the spot, and he was pierced with a spear and killed. The assistants then ran away. The second story was told by the approver Devu Bal Patil. According to him, both Bala and Bapu were killed at the same time on the morning of the 24th July, but his story was somewhat different as to the origin of the quarrel, the nature of the attack, and the persons involved in the attack. According to the evidence of the approver, accused Nos. 2, 3, 7, and 9 were not guilty of any offence, that he himself was the man who floored the two deceased and mostly disabled them, and that accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 struck them blows. The third story was the statements made by the accused in the Sessions Court. The Sessions Judge drew the jury's attention to the evidence of a dumb and deaf witness Hushia. With the assistance of one Francis, a teacher in the Institution for Deaf and Mutes at Bombay, Hashia's evidence had been taken. He could not be fully cross-examined owing to this difficulty, and the Sessions Judge had to leave Hashia's evidence, such as it was, for the appreciation of the jury. He said he did not wish to make any comments upon it; and the jury might leave it out of their consideration or might give such weight to it as they thought best. It was said that the deceased were not on good terms with the accused persons; and further that the whole village was on bad terms with the deceased. It appeared that, on the day preceding the murder, there had been a quarrel between the accused and the deceased regarding an embankment. The parties were about to fight at the time but were prevented; and either one side or the other vowed revenge.

The Foreman of the jury, after a consultation, said that they unanimously found accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 8 guilty of murder, and the other four not guilty; but recommended that a lenient view might be taken of the offence in consideration of the youth of the accused. The Sessions Judge agreed with the unanimous verdict of the jurors, but said he was unable to give effect to their recommendation for mercy. This was a case of a double murder; both Bala and Bapu had been most brutally killed by five men. He could not find any extenuating circumstances in the case; and he passed the capital sentenced on accused Nos. 1 and 4, and sentenced the other two accused to transportation for life, because they had taken a subordinate part in the transaction. The approver and four of the accused were discharged.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, and looking into the circumstances of the case, reduced the sentences passed on all the four accused to transportation for seven years each.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above named Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Sassoon J. David, presiding. Resolutions authorising an increase in the share capital of the Company as passed at a previous extraordinary meeting were confirmed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID GAS CO., LD.

A half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held, yesterday afternoon in the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings. Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth presided. With the assistance of Mr. R. A. Willis, Managing Director and Mr. Hogan, Secretary the Chairman in explaining the position of the Company said that, since the formation of the new Company the working of the present Company had been of a very satisfactory character. The value of the shares allotted in the new Company was Rs. 59,100. The total sales from the 1st of April, down to the 30th of September of the years 1901-02, 1903 and 1904 respectively amounted to Rs. 85,385, Rs. 95,911, Rs. 109,643 and Rs. 1,20,823 the latter showing an increase of Rs. 11,193 over the total sales for the same period of the last year. These figures went clearly to show that the Company's business was increasing satisfactorily. The Chairman then said that Mr. W. R. Pennington, the Manager of the Company, who had gone home had secured for the Company a new compressor, which was set in the factory and was working satisfactorily. He further said that as certain documents were awaiting the signatures of Trustees of the old and new Companies no dividend could be declared now, but the most satisfactory working of the Company suggested a dividend of ten per cent. per annum. For the first dividend however it was thought advisable to see that by the close of the year a dividend of not less than five per cent. per annum would be declared as they wanted to augment their reserve fund. The increase of the business was, he believed, owing to employment of native agency, and to meet that end Messrs. Esufalli Mahommedalli and Company were much their Agents. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the business.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATION.

Dr. Stein, Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Provinces, has returned to Peshawar from a short but fruitful tour of archæological exploration which, accompanied by Mr. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner of the Mardan subdivision, he was able to make to the transborder mountain tract of Mahaban. This region, situated south-east of Buner and overlooking the Yusufzai plain from the north, had never before been visited by Europeans and still figures as "unsurveyed" on the latest maps of the Frontier. In it had been located for a long time the settlements of the "Hindustani fanatics" whose influence has still to be reckoned with. No escort was taken by the travellers, the several sections of the Gagun and Utmanzai tribes whose territory was visited, having undertaken to assure their safety. Among the number of archæologically interesting sites surveyed was the old fort of Shahkot situated on the higher point of the Mahaban Range, some 7,400 feet above the sea. Since the days of General Abbott it had conjecturally been supposed to mark the position of the mountain fastness Aornos captured by Alexander the Great in the course of his Indian campain. Its actual examination was thus a task of great historical interest. The survey now effected has disclosed topographical features which, as we understand preclude this identification, unless it is assumed that the account furnished by the classical historians of this famous exploit of Alexander bears an altogether legendary colouring. From the commanding height of Shahkot splendid views were obtained over the whole of the previously unsurveyed area, the panorama extending northward to the high snowy ranges on the Swat-Chitral watershed.

One of the important results obtained is the discovery on Mount Banj of the remains of the ancient Buddhist sanctuary which marked the site where Buddha, in a previous existence was believed to have sacrificed his body to feed a tigress. The striking agreement of the ruins with the detailed description given by early Chinese pilgrims makes it now possible to fix with certainty a site celebrated in the "Topographia Sacra of Buddhist India." As Mahaban forms the joining point of a number of independent tracts of territory, somewhat elaborate "tribal arrangements" were needed to render the tour possible. Their success was evident in the most friendly reception which was given to the two officers and which in itself constitutes a useful result.—"Pioneer."

EXAMINATION FRAUDS IN MADRAS.

A Hindu Official writes in the "Madras Mail":—Learned lectures and highly edifying discourses on the ideals of education and on "personal equation" are the order of the day. The parlous state of the "personal equation" of large sections of educated Indians in the realm of morality appears, however, to be as far from receiving attention at the hands of our "leaders" as ever. Platitudes on the well-worn topics of social and political "regeneration," nay, on the truths of even the eternal "Gitas" are, after all, of small avail in a community which is yet very far from adopting the much vaunted ideals of daily lip-worship into the inmost thoughts and outward acts of daily life. How far the standards of educated ideals of morality have practically leavened the mass even among the educated sections is a problem which can be aptly gauged in many ways, but for my present purpose it is enough to refer to the revelations recently made in connection with the University and Government Special Test Examination frauds.

In your leader of the 31st ultimo you have laid the general public under a deep debt of gratitude for the vigorous way in which you have pointed out to the authorities of the Madras University what is expected of them in the matter of taking proper notice of the conduct of certain erring schoolmasters who are seen to have scandalously betrayed their trust. Nothing more demoralising can be imagined than the conduct of these unworthy members of the sacred profession, who basely tampered and helped the youngsters confided to their moral charge to appear for the University Examination under false pretences. But, after all, the misguided candidates for the Matriculation Examination were more or less irresponsible boys, whose plight, now that they have been rusticated in such large numbers, is calculated to evoke more of pity than reproach for the unenviable guardians and teachers into whose hands they had the misfortune to fall. Far otherwise is the case of the large body of candidates who are found to have had dealings with the traffickers in the Examination papers of the Government Tests Examinations. It is now a notorious fact that these frauds have been systematically perpetrated for a number of years, and that a host of Indian subordinates in all Departments of the Public Service were not above resorting to the said disgraceful agency for getting their difficulties with flying colours. In the Indian official world, at any rate, the existence of the agency has long been an open secret, and members of people who, notoriously, had managed to invoke the successful aid of the agency at critical points of their official careers have lent annual confirmation to the rumour in every District without exception. The code of morality applicable to competition pedagogues and irresponsible youngsters cannot certainly be considered as too hard for application to a body of responsible men who aspire to honourable and profitable employment in the service of his Majesty.

One very curious feature in connection with the recent revelations regarding the Special Test frauds deserves more than a passing notice. A number of the detective ornaments of our Police Force appear to have been engaged each by himself separately, in attempting to detect the frauds, and the way in which they set about this work would appear to be no other than engaging with the trafficker, each for the sale of the papers to himself. The first intimation that the Department itself or the outside world was privileged to receive of the detective proclivities of these Sherlock Holmeses was the exposure of the correspondence which was "detected" in the house of one of the criminals in the course of the recent investigation!

The melodramatic termination of the Examinations Fraud Case in the High Court can hardly be accepted as a satisfactory disposal of a serious and extensive system of fraud which has been found to have had wide reaching consequences in the "personnel" of all Departments of the Public Service. There seems to be hardly any doubt that Mr. Armitage's Committee if it had only gone sufficiently deep into the matter, would have obtained possession of very interesting and startling information in respect of the extent to which the trafficking agency had been used by ostensibly respectable officials. In fact it was at one time distinctly announced in the Press in the course of the Police investigations that a mass of documentary evidence had been unearthed which cast a lurid light in this direction. Only a small part of this evidence appears to have been brought to light in the fierce glare of the Police Court but what did transpire was a sufficient index to the character of what was kept behind. The public has yet to learn what action has been taken or whether anything is contemplated by the authorities with reference to the black sheep in the official flock, whose transactions with the trafficking agency were brought to light in the recent investigations. In bare justice to the large body of honest and hard working public servants who owe their positions to their genuine worth, it is not too much to expect that the section which managed to get over their compeers by scandalous and dishonest practices should be visited with much treatment as will meet the ends of fairness and morality. In the interest of public morality and efficiency, it seems to be highly desirable that a competent and searching enquiry should be instituted with a view to inflict proper and condign punishment on all proved culprits, whatever the position they may or might happen to hold. So far as officials are concerned, no one can deny that the least that can be done to such of them as figure in this scandal is to deprive them of the appointments which they have certainly held under false pretences, and which they sufficiently disgraced by their fraudulent and unworthy practices.

It is all very well to rouse the Madras University to a sense of its duty in the matter of peccant schoolmasters. But what about the more important and by no means less responsible persons alluded to here? The large class of no less undeficient public servants who have passed the special examinations by hard work lie at present under an all enveloping cloud of suspicion, which can never be effectively dissipated unless the black sheep are herded out of the flock and satisfactorily disposed of.

A LANDMARK OF DUTCH OCCUPATION OF CEYLON,

It is a well-known fact that the landmarks in Colombo of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon have gradually been removed in consequence of the expansion of the city, and the necessity for more room to carry out much-needed improvements, and that where the cruel hand of vandalism has been stayed the antique buildings and memorials have allowed to decay, so that they have become eye-sores and nuisances. Of the latter class is the belfry at Kayman's Gate, which, tradition says, used to call the faithful sons of the Dutch Presbyterian Church at Wolfendhal to service or to toll the parting knell at their funeral. It stands a grey and venerable pile covered with moss as a monument of Dutch architecture.

The Municipal Council have, for the past 7 or 8 years, been continually asking the Consistory to improve the appearance of this stately pile, so sacred to the few Rurgher descendants in Colombo, but without success hitherto. The Consistory have at last, on the express representation of the present Chairman, Mr. Pagdon, awoke to a sense of their duty, and have requested the Council to furnish them with a design and estimate for an ornamental railing round the belfry. An officer of the Works Department made a survey of the adjoining ground with a view to drawing up a plan for the proposed improvement. It is earnestly to be hoped that no time would be lost in converting what is palpably an eye-sore and a nuisance into a neat and ornamental monument of Dutch antiquity.—"The Times of Ceylon."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following are the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1904-1905:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In August, 1904—				
Bengal	50,00,000	63,00,025	13,00,025	.....
In July 1901—				
Bombay	12,00,000	7,79,100	.....	4,20,900
Total	62,00,000	70,79,125	8,79,125	.....

Fifth sales of Bengal opium and 4 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of August, 1904—				
Bengal	2,50,00,500	3,30,68,670	80,68,670	.....
To end of July, 1904—				
Bombay	31,00,000	22,11,450	.....	8,88,550
Total	2,81,00,000	3,52,80,120	71,80,120	.....

SIR JOHN FISHER.

THE NAVY'S STRONGEST MAN.

"The Frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy." This is the creed of Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, who has been made Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King on Friday, October 21, became First Sea Lord of the British Navy, and therefore its actual head. And a very good creed it is for a maritime nation.

The strongest man in the Navy, Sir John will be in his right place as the Admiral of all the British ships in the seas. If ever a man earned that proud post by ability, force, experience, and proved worth, Sir John Fisher has earned it. By common consent of the best sailors of the fleet, he is the finest admiral we have had since Nelson. And now in addition to knowing what ought to be, he will have the power as they say in the Navy to "make it so."

Before you place a masterful man on the bridge of your ship, it is as well to understand what he wants, and, therefore, what he is likely to do. What Sir John Fisher wants is clear enough.

He wants a British fleet strong enough to beat any combination of hostile fleets that is likely to be ranged against it. He wants that fleet to be efficient; he wants it to be ready for war at any moment; he wants it to be equipped with the newest improvements in guns and build that the ingenuity of the world can devise. He believes that warships are cheaper than war.

Can he do what he wants? If past experience is any guide he can. His control of the Mediterranean Squadron preaches an encouraging lesson. When he took command he found the squadron slack and inept. Its average speed was eleven knots, and after every cruise there were lame ducks to be patched up. By working the fleet at steam tactics every morning and afternoon the admiral raised the average to thirteen or fourteen knots, and there were no more breakdowns.

A DRASTIC ADMIRAL.

His methods were drastic. If a ship came into harbour showing too much smoke he would send it back until the smoke stacks satisfied him, even if the ship flew the flag of an admiral.

Sir John realised that he was not in the Mediterranean for the good of his health, but for war, should that event unhappily arise. Supposing it did? Supposing this Power or that took the offensive or stood in need of a lesson? What fighting force would Sir John have at his disposal? He asked the Lords of the Admiralty, and they, shocked by the dreadful suggestion, replied that it would be all right when the time came.

Sir John thought it anything but all right; and at this point his strain of Oriental subtlety served him well. Instead of demanding a reply by return of post he invited the Lords of the Admiralty to take a sea trip and visit him at Malta. They agreed, and the Navy began to speculate on the results of the meeting. Men who had not served under Fisher thought he would be no match for the Parliamentarians in a battle of talk. Men who had served under him said it was "Two to one on Jacky."

The Lords repeated that everything was properly arranged for and duly pigeonholed in Whitehall, and that he might safely trust in them. Sir John replied by quoting the verse written up in the barber's saloon of a mining camp in Idaho:

In God we trust,
And in none other;
To trust is to bust,
And to bust is h—

KEEPING THE PEACE.

He carried his points, and Britain had good reason to be glad of it afterwards. It was largely due to the efficiency of the Mediterranean Fleet that European peace was preserved during the Boer war.

Yet for all his force and ability, it is safe to say that until three years ago the bulk of the English people did not so much as know there was a man named Fisher in the Navy.

He was the last midshipman received into the service by the last of Nelson's captains. He commanded the Inflexible at the bombardment of Alexandria and he designed and fought the ironclad train against Arabi's army.

Those details, and a salt story or two filtering from the Mediterranean, were all that the public knew of Fisher until he made his celebrated speech at the Academy banquet of 1903—a speech described by some of those present as the best that had ever been delivered at an Academy banquet. There he told his famous tale of the lieutenant in command of a destroyer of 200 tons, with as much swagger as if she were a battleship of 15,000. On the wheel was the motto, "Ut veniant omnes." Sir John asked what the deuce was that. Saluting the lieutenant replied, Let 'em all come, sir."

That is Sir John's motto also—"Let 'em all come."

RELENTLESS.

He looks the man he is—quick strong, and masterful with a patient relentless will that means to have its own way in the end whatever the obstacles. His face is strong and broad and he has the nose of dominion. One of the most vivid pictures in my memory is the sight of Sir John, cloaked up to the eyes, standing on the bare deck of a tug as he followed home the raised submarine, A 1 after the tragedy of the Nab. Alone in the crowded waterway, gazing intently ahead, absently returning the salutes of the warships, he seemed to be the centre of a nation's sorrow. The red sun was setting, and there was about the scene something of the vague melancholy of a Turner picture.

Sir John is not loved by everybody. He knows a good man when he sees him, but he is "a holy terror to skulkers and sufflers." He is no popularity monger. Let a man fail to keep pace with the march of reform and away he goes, for the Admiral admits no palliation for inefficiency, be it old friendship, former favours, or anything else. In this respect he is as ruthless as Napoleon.

He has been at sea for fifty years, yet he is as boldly modern in his views as the youngest lieutenant afloat. Listen to this:

Our great aim in the British Navy must be to reduce our crews by introducing labour-saving appliances. In our future sea fights, with destroyers haunting us by night and submarines dogging us by day, the two chief requisites will be endurance and nerves. A machine has no nerves and never gets tired. In the Nelsonic days they could go to sleep at nights. When the destroyers arrived we settled to go to sleep by day. Now the submarine has come you can sleep neither by day nor night.

The young lieutenants of the Fleet regard him as omnipotent. In a ward room the other day, one ventured to say that Sir John would be shelled by the age limit regulations before he could accomplish half the reforms he desired. "My dear sir, said another, "if Jacky wants to stay on he'll stay even if he has to revise the British Constitution for the purpose!"—W. R. Holt in the "Daily Express."

AN INDIAN STAR.

Miss Olive Christian Malvery is a representative of whom India may well feel proud. Writes home correspondent of the "Madras Mail." She is justly claimed by the English as a "Daughter of the Empire," and her latest work, the announcement of which has created such widespread interest, binds her closer to the hearts of the people of the United Kingdom. Miss Malvery has just finished a series of articles for Pearson's Magazine that outrival in courage and deep human sympathy any similar production. This girl, born and educated partly in India, came to England practically alone. Her lovely voice and musical and dramatic talent soon won her friends, and she had a successful career at the Royal College of Music. On her first public appearance she secured a great success. Ill-health and other personal difficulties overtook her; but she bravely continued her work; giving always of her time and talent to the poor and friendless. So beloved is she now that on her recent visit to Belfast the doors of the hall had to be closed long before the hour of her arrival, so great was the crowd; and during her present season in England her appearance in every city is hailed delightly, great crowds gathering to hear and see "the little lady." Miss Malvery has for many weeks been living the life of the "Submerged Tenth". Straight from her brilliant receptions she went down into the worst slums in London. The work she has done has been marvellous. Now she is to tell the story of her life as a factory girl; a coster girl; a barmaid; a slave in a Jew sweating shop; a tram on the Thames Embankment and in the casual wards of Workhouses. She is just now the popular heroine; yet never was girl more modest. There have been "daughters of India" in England before and there will be again, but surely never such an one as this, a genious and a philanthropist, with gifts that win plaudits from the great of the earth and a heart that has love and service for every forlorn creature that crosses her path. Olive Malvery, of India, has won a place in British hearts that makes her one with them. The announcement just made of Miss. Malvery's engagement to Mr. Archibald Mackirdy, of Rothsay, Scotland, and Consul for the United States of America at Muscat in the Persian Gulf, has created widespread interest. The marriage will take place in London next June on Miss Malvery's return from a four months tour in America. A long tour in the East is then projected, when it is hoped the gifted lady may make some studies of Indian life as true and fascinating as those she has made in London. Miss Malvery's articles, "The Heart of Things" are to be translated into Norwegian and French, for the papers of France and Norway and in America they have been syndicated by special arrangement with the London publishers. Miss Malvery's first book of which Pearson's have the rights is expected to be announced in the Spring. It will deal with affairs of Labour, Love and Travel.

A MERCHANT ADVENTURE.

THE TRISTAN D'ACUNHA EXPEDITION.

Mr. J. C. Kerry's expedition to the Tristan d'Acunha Group is a much more remarkable affair than the modest announcement about the mail would lead one to suppose. I learn (writes a London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") that Mr. Kerry has been granted by the Colonial Office a lease of these islands and Gough island, which lies 300 miles south of Nightingale island, and that he is going out in his auxiliary steam yacht Pandora to examine the guano deposits that exist there and to make preparations for working them. The enterprise is interesting because of the lonely and little-known character of the islands and because of the man who is undertaking it. The vessel too (as has already been hinted in these columns) is of peculiar interest. I learnt that it is undoubtedly the Pandora of Sir Allen Young's expedition, and that it is almost as well known to navigators by its services in sounding the Magellan Straits. Its last owner was Mr. Coats, of Paisley, the owner of the schooner Glanifer.

Mr. Kerry is one who knows man and islands. Most of his stirring life has been spent on the sea and in commercial adventures among the islands of the South Pacific. He represents that side of life which Stevenson and Becke and Conrad have brought to us. He has been many times a castaway, often wounded, and his adventures as explorer, navigator, pearl fisher, seeker of that strange delicacy "beche-de-mer," which Chinaman pay £70 a ton for but no other people have yet desired, trader in copra, gold, woods and spices and the hundred businesses of these seas, would take long to tell. Mr. Kerry is best known in England by his work in New Guinea. Whitaker's Almanack of 1891 credited him with being the only Englishman to cross New Guinea from sea to sea. He was, I believe, second in command of the famous "Melbourne Age" expedition, which still stands as one of the most thrilling stories of real adventure in our time. He has to-day his memorial in New Guinea, where a river bears his name.

The Tristan d'Acunha expedition is one of a series of enterprises in which Mr. Kerry has not always had the best of luck. He tells with some humour how twelve years ago he landed on Christmas Island was bushed on the scrub, found no signs of anything worth having and after finding his way back to the ship left the place with gladness to its rats and giant crabs. A couple of years later he heard how luckier people were taking thousands of pounds out of it. Since then he has prospected a great number of islands and now he is satisfied that in Gough Island he has found a place of great promise. It is said to be loaded with guano. Mr. Kerry's concession from the Government is accompanied by several condition such as erecting and preparing beacons and making arrangements for the reception of castaways and other services.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA AND ITS INHABITANTS.

The island of Tristan d'Acunha, which is almost as beautiful as its name, lies half way between Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. Its position is such that it misses both the western and the eastern ships. Its chief visitors are whalers which sometimes call for provisions and water. History has only touched it at two periods. In 1503, it was discovered by the Portuguese navigator who gave it his name. In 1816, when Napoleon was taken to St. Helena, a company of British artillery were placed here to keep watch (over the 1,500 miles of sea) on the great prisoner's movements. The garrison, 50 soldiers, 2 officers, and the garrison, after an uneventful five years, was withdrawn. Four of the soldiers, however, had come to like the life, and at their request they were permitted to remain with their wives. They cultivated the land, and in course of time the colony grew, and in 1829 there were twenty-seven people. Then little more was heard of Tristan d'Acunha until the Challenger visited it in October, 1873, and found that the inhabitants had increased to 70, the cattle to 600, and the sheep to about the same number.

Mr. Kerry has been good enough to give me his impressions of the island when he visited it on his last voyage. The inhabitants did not seem to have increased much since the Challenger's visit. He found them a very well-grown people, mostly with dark hair, and apparently very healthy. He described them as reminding him of some of the islanders of the Scottish Hebrides, with the peculiarity of a curiously hard-looking skin. They had been recruited at different times by castaways and invalid whalers, and the most intelligent man on the island he found was an Italian, but he could discover nothing about his antecedents. As with the Bounty people, whom they somewhat resembled, they had a chief man—an old fellow called Green.

A DEARTH OF CLOTHES.

The men were very poorly dressed, for they have nothing in the island from which they can make clothes. They depend entirely on exchange with passing vessels or on presents sent from the Cape, to which place some of the islanders emigrated many years ago. They still maintain relations with their friends. But the supply is ludicrously inadequate. Only one or two of the men have jackets, and most of their garments are hopelessly outworn. The women, whom Mr. Kerry describes as comely, are a little better off. Any gift of clothing or material (which Mr. Kerry will be glad to carry) would be a great boon to these people. They have no money, no law and no church. The chief man, Green, it is said, sometimes reads the Bible to them. I understand that some arrangement is proposed for a schoolmaster to be sent out, and I believe that if a suitable man were found he might be taken out by the Pandora this voyage, with the option of returning if he did not care for the place. They have potatoes and vines, but no corn or wheat. The island is cursed with rats, which destroy all hope of crops. There is a fine spring of water, the cattle are good, and there is a big supply of fish. About half of the islanders can read, and journals and books would also be acceptable gifts.

The other islands in the Tristan group are inaccessible and Nightingale Islands. Inaccessible Island, which is 20 miles away, hardly deserves its title, as two German sailors lived there in a kind of Crusoe existence for nearly two years. They had several opportunities to leave their lonely hut, but refused to move until the Challenger came in 1873. Penguin, puffin, albatross, booby-birds, and seagulls live here in thousands, and also on Nightingale Island, and the new proprietor believes that immense deposits of guano are awaiting his operations. On Gough Island, which is about 40 square miles in size, he believes the deposits to be much greater. He spent five hours on this Island, which probably has only once been visited before.

The Pandora now lies at Greenhithe fitting out and is expected to sail in the middle of next month, but parcels for the natives should be sent on as soon as possible. He hopes to reach Tristan d'Acunha about New Year's Day. The return of the Pandora next autumn will be expected with great interest.

PIUS X. AND CHILDREN.

Pius X, although benevolence and good-will ncarnate, has hitherto had little experience of children. He has just had his first lesson in their likes and dislikes, and remained somewhat astonished, says a Rome correspondent.

Some Lauretane nuns were received by him, who took with them two children, about four and five years of age. They dutifully knelt and kissed his hand, and answered shyly the questions put by him. But this done, conversation became rather difficult; the Holy Father finding himself actually embarrassed before their timid reticence. Finally the nuns had the happy inspiration to make the little ones repeat the prayer for the Pope which they say every evening, and which touched the Pontiff very much. "Good children," he said, "come here, I have something for you," and when the highly expectant youngsters came to his knee he presented each with a silver medal, and was much astonished when the effect was less joyful than he anticipated. "Is there anything the matter?" he asked helplessly of the anxious nuns, "don't they like them? Come here, little woman and tell me what you would like best in the world." "A doll," answered the child promptly, "a big yellow-haired doll." "And that you shall have," replied the Pontiff, immensely relieved, and in fact his sister went out the next day and got two of the best which money could buy, so that the children have cause to remember Pius X.

After the audience the Papal aking to his secretary, said that a Royal audience is not half as fatiguing, and that he feels for families of large families.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 9.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 1th October 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	0	0 p.m.	..	..
Peburan	27	2	10 a.m.	..	39
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 27th October, 1904.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	0	1
Karachi	0	15	0	1
Madras	0	23	0	2

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The anti-social character of some forms of commercial competition have often been illustrated, but never, surely, more quaintly than by a certain Australian pig-breader who, according to the "New South Wales Agricultural Gazette," breeds his pigs to get broad backs, because, says he, buyers look over the top of the fence at a yard of pigs, and the bigger the backs the bigger the prices. Another example of Australian business instinct illustrates the same point. The Melbourne Women's Hospital, says the "Sydney Bulletin," discovered lately that a ring of local undertakers had bought up nearly all the vacant plots in the general cemetery, and, having put up its prices for funerals at the other necropolis in order to divert trade to its own ground, was relating its corner in graves at a handsome profit.

The following "howler" come from a school within the radius of Long Milligate:—A circle is a continuous curved straight line." The beauty of this definition is that, though classed as a howler no unprejudiced person can deny its superiority to the orthodox version provided by Euclid.

As a proof of the unpopularity of the present war in Russia a curious and significant story comes from a village in Central Russia. An emissary from the Red Cross Society recently called upon the starosta, or headman, and applied for a subscription. The starosta demurred, but finally agreed that the Zemstvo, or village assembly, should be called together. The Red Cross officials had brought a map with them, on which they pointed out to the peasants the positions of Port Arthur, Mukden, and other towns, and explained the Russian claims in the Far East. Then the peasants met, kept a great deal, as is the proper thing on such occasions, and finally agreed upon a resolution. It was as follows:—"The Assembly of the village of X is of opinion that it would be well to surrender Port Arthur and stop the war, because Port Arthur is beyond the frontiers. If only high officials had as much common sense as peasants.

A well-known musical professor in Dortmund recently received the following letter from a neighbouring village:—"Highly honoured teacher,—The muchpraised Ohrfeuss (sic) Choral Society is in need of a capable conductor. As we have heard that you are a capable conductor, we beg you to take up our conductor's baton. Our singing evenings are every Sunday from 7 to 9 p.m. We pay 2 marks 50 pfenning a time. To this the inn-keeper adds a little bit of cheese and three mugs of excellent beer. We hope that you will be satisfied with this excellent offer."

It is always pleasant to count the motes in our neighbours' eyes. Here is a postal example from Brittany. Letters, we are told, take no less than six days to go and return over the four kilometres (2 1-2) miles distance which is all that divides Trebabu from Ploumoguer. A letter posted in Trebabu on Monday is taken to Le Conquet, whence it is sent to Brest. There it waits a day and goes on Wednesday to Saint-Renan, finally arriving at its destination on Thursday. If a reply is posted at once it will, if the fates are favourable, arrive at Trebabu on Sunday morning. Nor in the district altogether one of old-world peace. To say nothing of the importance of Brest, there is actually and electric tramway in full operation between that town and Le Conquet.

An interesting slug was found during a fungus-hunting expedition by the Essex Field Club in Epping Forest, where it was first noticed by a member of the Club not long since. This slug was recorded in 1853, and was supposed afterwards not to belong to this country, though recently rediscovered in Scotland. It appears to remain below ground, feeding on the threads of fungi during the greater part of the year, and only comes up in the autumn to eat the toadstools. This habit is probably the reason of its existence in this country being overlooked so long. Among the specimens of fungus found by the Club on this occasion were several specimens of the brilliant fungus called "fly agaric," which is described as looking, when growing, like a little scarlet bun on which cocoanut has been grated. If eaten by human beings in limited quantities, it is said, it produces a peculiar kind of intoxication, which is much appreciated by the inhabitants of Northern Russia. The juice forms part of the concoction which is usually spread on fly-papers.

The penny dreadful still flourishes—in real life in Minnesota. As for example is reported in a breathless message from Duluth, setting forth how for five days and who shall say how much longer? two desperadoes have been holding up the village of Little Fork in Itasca country. At the time the message left they practically controlled the place and had looted all the stores and houses while presumably the adult Little Forkers were hiding under their beds. A message for help had been sent by a runner, as one can well believe, to Grand Rapids, the county town and the sheriff and his posse left at once for the scene. As the village is far from any railway they had to travel by road and since their departure their adventures have been "wrop in mystery," though news of a desperate battle between them and the invaders is momentarily looked for. If one may judge from literary precedent, there can be doubt that Deadwood Jack and Harkaway Bill which no doubt are the names of the heroes will utterly route the forces of law and order. In any case the boy population of Little Fork should be happy.

Is memory one of the faculties which civilisation has dulled? The question is very apposite, in view of the experience of the recent census which was taken of the Choctaw villages, as recorded in a very interesting article in the Mississippi Historical Society's journal. It was necessary to employ Indians to take the census, as information would not have been given to anyone else but a native. These curious consumakers could neither read nor write, so the ingenious officer in charge devised an arrangement whereby the returns were recorded by means of incidents cut on the surface of sticks, one stick being used for what our Scotch friends would call a "clan." By an unfortunate accident the sticks were destroyed by fire before the records had been transferred to the books, and the officer was in a pretty plight. He called the census-takers to him and applied to them. Without exception they declared that they were able to remember the contents of the hundreds of stick which they had indented, and on putting their offer to the test in a few instances where the results could be checked he found that not a single error had crept in. The feat is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the Indians had not the slightest idea beforehand that their memories would be called upon to furnish the particulars. It is stated that it was not an uncommon thing in the old plantation times for a negro to remember the weight of the cotton he had weighed throughout the day and reel them off to his chief at night without the slightest error.

The wicked step-father (and mother) have adopted a new method of getting rid of their unfortunate step-children, and one which is in many respects preferable to the more violent methods popular in story-books. They have, that his to say, in Pittsburg. Instead of murdering them they take them before a magistrate, swear that they are beyond parental control or charge them with some minor theft, and have them sent off to the State Reformatory, at Morequanza. The Board of Managers have recently been discussing the fact, and have come to the conclusion that it has its good points. "A large majority of the children," they say in their report, "have step-parents, and their presence at the Reformatory is due to the desire of the step-parents to get rid of them." Many of these children are most respectable and obedient if humanely treated and have no earthly business in a reformatory at all. Nevertheless from one point of view it is better for the children that they should be sent there as they may thus very probably escape step-parental ill-treatment, while at the same time they are not treated at the reformatory in question at all as if they were prisoners, and are each taught a trade and otherwise fitted for the battle of life.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	20
D Kamathipura, Grant Road, Chinchpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	2	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	3	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	14	14	103
Total plague deaths to date	277,449	229,430	
Same date last year	2	5	64

*1 removed to Mar. Hospital.

Debility

Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?

Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way. I only took three bottles, and I can now honestly say that I am entirely free from all of my old troubles, and consider myself perfectly cured. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Murray makes the definite announcement that the selection of Queen Victoria's correspondence, between the years 1837 and 1861, which Mr. A. C. Benson and Lord Esher are editing, will not be published before the autumn of next year.

Mrs. Edith Wharton, like Mr. Marion Crawford and other American writers, has lived a good deal in Italy. She has written, and Mr. Lane will publish, a book on Italian villas and their gardens. It has been daintily illustrated by Mr. Manfield Parrish, a dozen of whose drawings are printed in colour.

A group of new letters by Sir Walter Scott's family should give us fresh glimpses of him. It will appear next month with Mr. Grant Richards, and with an introduction and notes by the Warden of Wadham College. Most of the letters are from Scott's daughters to their governess, Miss Millar, but there are a few by himself, his wife, and sons.

A book title, like a proclamation of marriage, is not always complete at the first time of asking. Mr. Stephen Phillips thought of calling his new poetic drama Bathsheba then Miriam, and now its title will be The Sin of David. The scenes of the drama are purely English and belong to the period of the Civil War. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan on this day week.

There have been several editions of that remarkable book Lux Mundi, and next there is to be one at half-a-crown. Bishop Gore, who edited it, has a new little volume appearing with Mr. Murray. Its contents are the primary charge which he delivered to the clergy and churchwardens of the Worcester diocese. The subject was the spiritual efficiency of the Church.

As Sir Charles Wyndham is leaving for his American tour, Messrs. Hutchinson will publish a biography of him. It is written by Mr. Edgar Pemberton, who is already known for like books on Sothern, the Kendals, and other theatrical lights. Sir Charles Wyndham has himself supplied the author with much information, and in many ways has assisted in making the biography complete and accurate. It will, of course, be well illustrated.

Mr. Allan Fea is preparing an edition of the memoirs of Count de Gramont for Mr. Grant Richards and he is doing so from Scott's translation of 1811. The memoirs cover a period of which Mr. Fea has made a special study, and about which he has already written. The work is a famous one, and in the present case it will be finely illustrated with portraits. These include reproductions from drawings by Lely, Kneller, Cooper and other great artists.

Dr. Max Nordau's new novel will be published by Messrs. Chatto during the first days of November. It has been translated by Miss Elizabeth Lee, who is a sister of Mr. Sidney Lee. The story, as its title, "Morgonatic," might suggest, is a study of morganatic marriage. Dr. Max Nordau introduces three cases in which princes of reigning houses marry women of inferior birth to themselves. His endeavour is to show the influence of such unions both upon personal character and upon society.

A history of the nineteenth century in caricature should be interesting, and Mr. Grant Richards will publish one before the end of the month. It is by Mr. A. B. Maurice and Mr. F. T. Cooper, and necessarily it will be well illustrated. They write:—While the impulse to satirise public men in picture is probably as old as satiric verse, if not older, the political cartoon as an effective agent in moulding public opinion is essentially a product of modern conditions and methods.

Volume I of the new issue of "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians" is ready for publication. Mr. Fuller Maitland is bringing the whole work up thoroughly up-to-date that it will, in effect, be a new work. It is twenty-six years since it first began to appear, and in the interval much has happened in the musical world. Partly to increase its usefulness in the old form, an appendix was issued in 1889. Its information will now, as a matter of course, be woven into the regular volumes.

Mr. Arthur Symons has a volume of "Studies in Prose and Verse" coming out at once with Mr. Dent. Speaking of it, he says, that he is interested only in first principles, and he adds:—Criticism is not the examination of marks and prices; it is a valuation of forces, and it is indifferent to their direction. It is concerned with them only as forces, and it is concerned with force only in its kind and degree. Mr. Symon's essays range over a number of writers and subjects, and are accompanied by photogravure portraits.

By desire of the King, Mr. Rider Haggard has written an introduction to a book which Messrs. Black, are to publish next month. The author of it is Mr. W. A. Dutt, and its subject is indicated in the title, "The King's Homeland." It is a description of Sandringham, King Edward's charming Norfolk home, and of the country round about; in other words, of the picturesque coast district bordering the Wash, and lying between Hunstanton and Lynn. Mr. Dutt, it may be mentioned, was afforded special facilities for giving an account of Sandringham and its life. The book is fully illustrated chiefly by drawings by Mr. Gordon Home.

A book which is, as its title says, "An Unwritten Chapter on the History of Education," will be published soon by the Macmillans. It is a history, by Dr. Kingsmill Moore, of the Society for the Education of the Poor of Ireland, generally known as the Kildare Place Society, between the years 1811 and 1831. In preparing the book, as is noted—the author has recovered a large collection of original papers throwing much light upon Irish affairs in the early years of the nineteenth century. Many students of modern educational problems will probably learn from Dr. Moore's pages, with surprise, that a system of primary education, helped by the State, attained to such excellence in Ireland between 1820 and 1830 as to win general admiration.

The date of publication for Mr. Hall Caine's novel, "The Prodigal Son," has been changed to November 4.—Next week Messrs. Blackwood are to publish a volume of fiction by Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., under the title "Sally, a Study, and Other Tales of the Outskirts."—Mr. Warwick Deeping recently finish a novel of modern life which Mr. Grant Richards will publish. It is entitled "The Slanderers."—It is interesting, having regard to Mr. Meredith's recently-expressed views on marriage, to note that Messrs. Harper publish a novel which found its title in his poetry. It is called "Love on a Mortal Lease," and is by Mr. Olivia Shakespeare.

Mr. Bosworth Smith has written a book on bird life and bird-lore, and Mr. Murray will publish it.—Two more volumes in the Collected Swinburne will be published by Messrs. Chatto during November and the sixth and final volume is to be ready in December.—Rubens is the subject of an art book which Messrs. Duckworth will publish next week. It is by Dr. van Rooses, of the Plantin Museum, Antwerp, and is finely illustrated.—Sir Rennell Rodd's monograph on Raleigh will appear next month in Macmillan's Twelve English Statesmen Series.—"Super Flumina" is the title of a book of angling observations which Mr. John Lane is to publish. The author, who sandwiches literature and philosophy with coarse-fishing, is anonymous.

"New Forces in Old China" is the title of an opportune book announced as in preparation in the United States. Dr. A. J. Brown has travelled widely in the Far East, and has had exceptional opportunities of getting acquainted with the trend of events, political and social, in the Chinese Empire. The Fleming Revell Company are the publishers.

In their forthcoming book "More Queer Things about Japan," Mr. Douglas Sladen and Miss Norma Lorimer will include a translation by Mr. Yoshio Markino of a life of the first Napoleon, written and illustrated by a Japanese a decade earlier than the opening up of Japan in 1854, after it had been sealed to foreign intercourse for a couple of centuries. Mr. Sladen came across this remarkable work at Kyoto, 14 years ago.

SOME time ago we noticed the possibilities of vanadium steel. Those concerned will be interested to know of the paper read by M. Leon Guillet before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in which he gives the results of investigations upon this metal. Three groups may be distinguished in considering vanadium steels. 1. Steel presenting the same structure as carbon steel. 2. Steel containing pearlite and vanadium carbide. 3. Steel in which all the carbon appears in the latter form. The mechanical properties may be stated broadly as follow:—Steel of the first and second groups shows a much higher ultimate strength and elastic limit than ordinary steel of the same carbon content; the elongation and reduction of area are medium, and they are much harder and more brittle than carbon steels. Steel of the third group, containing 3 per cent and more of vanadium, shows very low ultimate strength and elastic limit; the elongation becomes high, while at the same time it is very brittle. The experiments of M. Guillet show that industrial applications may be expected only of steel containing less than 7 per cent of vanadium, and it is to these alloys that further experiments will doubtless be directed. The brittleness of the vanadium steel apparently prevents it from being used for the production of cutting tools, for which it would otherwise appear well adapted, but it is possible that this property may be modified by the addition of nickel.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland 1/94 tons Captain G A Shearer will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kota 497 tons Captain H McDiarmed, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 9 cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain A Houston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Coast ports with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbela 1468 tons Captain J V L Graud sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kathiawar Coast ports and Karachi with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Oxford 2603 tons Captain E G Halley arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs C MacLean Rev and Mrs Paterson and 5 children Lieut Col Edwards D S O Mrs Edwards and infant Lieut L Mylde Miss Hutcheson Miss Harvey Miss Mott Miss Mackingl Mrs J M stoncrieff Miss Gray Miss Ross Miss J H Field Miss Haes Mrs Davy and 2 children Mrs Moore Mr Fyffe Mr Wrinch Rev C Burnett Miss Harnethey Miss Gray Miss Acworth Lt Hatcup Mr C Bayles Miss Hayne Mrs Callen 2 children Miss Scott Miss McQueen and Mrs L Rosher.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing	.....	.....	Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	.....Comdr	.....Stocker	.....R I Marine
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi...	.....	.....
Do	Karen.....	.....	.....
Do	Pathan ...	.....	.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
R I M S Elphinstone	.....Comdr	.....Hudlestone	.....	.....	R I M
H M S Porpoise	.....Comdr	..Hotham	.....	.....Royal Navy	
I G T S Patrick	..Stewart	....Comdr	...Tindall	..I G T Steamer	
Sicilia	.....	.....Weston	.....	.....	Transport
India	.....	2391	Forbes	.....	M M & Co
Byoula	.....	1095	Parson	.....	M M & Co
Baron Balfour	.....	2582	.....	.....W & A Graham & Co	
Bengal	.....	2752	Phillips	.....Calnal	6-11 A L S N Co
Bancoora	.....	3193	Abbott	.....	M M & Co
Kola	.....	498	McDiarmed	.....	M M & Co
Bhundara	.....	2215	Swanson	.....	M M & Co
Dumra	.....	762	Williams	.....	M M & Co
Okara	.....	3139	Fenwick	.....	M M & Co
Nuddea	.....	1944	Scott	.....	M M & Co
City of Oxford	.....	2603	Halley	.....	M M & Co
Putiala	.....	1929	Houston	.....	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Clan-Sinclair...1872 R C Pagan...Hull .....11-11 F Muir & Co
F Clan Sutherland...1974...Shiarer, Madras 10-11 F Muir & Co
G Mahammadi...1252 Galley...R Sea Ports...12 11 B & P S NCo
H Gulf of Trinidad 1701 Hughes R Sea Ports...15-11 B&P S N
S Gerwell.....2145 Frame.....Hull...12-11 W & A Graham & Co
L Pouani.....552 Mohamed.....Bhavnagar...12 11 Shpd & Co
Q Hampstead...1483...Meadows...London...12-11 S D hurumsey-M Santnia .....3352 Phillips.....Berbera.....15-11 M M & Co
N Grandly Hall ...2585 Jenzo...Antwerp 15-11..... J M & Co

P. DOCK M. D. D.

Capri.....2718 Belsito.....China.....17-11 G Ferrero

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agent
2 Massilia...3250 Thomson...Liverpool 12-11 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino .....3044 Saporiti.....Genoa...15-11 G Ferrero
9 Arcadia.....3514 Cubitt.....Aden .....19-11 P & O Co
10&11 Malta.....8900...Peters.....China.....20-11 P & O Co
12 Mongolia .....4955 London.....London...12-11 P & S N Co
14 Dumra.....762 Williams.....Karachi...11-11 M M & Co
15 Madura.....1273 Cuthbush.....Stream ...10-11 M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Puri.....643 Ahmed.....Karachi.....12-11 Shpd & Co
Satrunji.....917 Casaum.....Mangalore.....11-11 Shpd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Putiala s.....	Houston	Rangoon, Oct 26
	City of Oxford s ...	Halley	Liverpool, Oct 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Shahnoor s.....	Davidson.....	Jeddah
	City of Bombay ...	Snow.....	Karachi
	R I M S Lawrence.	Rowand	Karachi
	Kerbela s	Grand	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, McDearmed for Persian Gulf
" Clan Sutherland Shearer for Madras

The steamer Armand Behic, entered for loading yesterday for Sydney, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
2	Zionia	Calcutta
5	Nuranl.....	Calcutta
7	Nevasa.....	Rangoon
7	Mombassa	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

The P and O Company s s Tientsin (Extra) left here this afternoon and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on Saturday next.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Alpine arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Australian Lloyd's s s Viadobona from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the 8th instant and may be expected at Karachi on the 15th instant at daybreak.

The same Co's s s Trieste from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay via Calcutta on the 8th instant.

The Homeward bound Messagories Maritimes Co's s s Caledonien from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 8th instant at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY H. COL. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 10.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be Drill for Recruits to-day Thursday the 10th instant, at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

3 Extracts from District Orders dated 9th November 1904 is published for imformation:—

No. 18, Furlough and Leave-Officers, Captain Septimus Edwin Greaves, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence in India from the 5th instant to the 4th of May 1906.

4 The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No 3856 Volunteer V. H. Veevers.

5 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 12th and 13th instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this and try to complete their Class Firing.

"The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifles Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next the 13th instant, Ranges from 600, 700 and 800 yards,

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 10.

I—No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Lane Headquarters to-day (Thursday) at 5-15 p.m.

II—The following Extracts from the "Gazette of India" is published for information:—

Military Department, at Simla 28th October 1904.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1036, Major McWille Walker (R.A.) resigns his Commission, with effect from the 5th Oct. 1904.

Medals and Decorations.

No. 1039, His Excellency the Governor-General in India is pleased to Coupon the Volunteer Officer's Decorations upon the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Volunteer Force,

Major Arthur Kempester Lester, B. V. A.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

SOME remarkable polo was witnessed at Umballa on Monday in the opening round of the Championship Polo Tournament. The 15th Hussars met the Wanderers, a team from Rawalpindi, and at the end of the fourth chukker the game was: Hussars, seven goals and a minor point; Wanderers, two goals,—and the game seemed over. In the next two chukkers, however, a striking change occurred and the Wanderers scored four goals, while in the last chukker they added another goal and two subsidiaries and won the match by the narrow margin of one minor point.

BEAUTY AND GIHYENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocery, &c.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in East Kashmir, Rajputana, East Punjab and the West United Provinces and the depression in the North-West of India. Yesterday has extended eastwards, while temperature has risen rapidly in the areas, where the barometer has fallen. The temperature was in general excess during the past day in Baluchistan and North-West of India, especially at Jacobabad where both day and night temperatures were 12 degrees above normal. Dras reports a snow storm. Local rain has fallen in Burma and Ceylon. Akyab reports 2 1/2, inches Bhamo, Trincomalee 1 1/2. Mandalay 1, Lashio 1/2 inch. Pressure in the Bay is lowest to-day in the South-West, but the barometric changes at the coast stations have been very small, and the pressure distribution has not changed to any important extent. There is hence no probability of rain in the Peninsula, though the local falls are possible in the South. Local rain is probable in Burma and light precipitation is still possible in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH NOVEMBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Temperature in Shade. Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·982	NE	17	79·6	67·6	61	.....	0·0	—0·0
Jask	29·873	E	6	81·8	69·2	86	.....	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	29·906	Calm	1	83·9	79·6	78	.....	0·00	—0·49
Aden	29·93	Nil	9	89·3	76·4	64	.....	0·00	—0·31
Lahore	29·918	NE	6	89·4	61·2	65	.....	4·63	—10·71
Sirsa	29·909	E	4	94·9	63·1	77	.....	0·92	—4·74
Delhi	29·933	NE	3	90·2	63·8	71	.....	26·17	+ 2·69
Agra	29·905	NE	3	92·0	66·9	54	.....	31·66	+ 5·41
Cawnpore	29·893	ENE	1	90·8	65·8	74	.....	55·99	+22·44
Allahabad	29·907	ENE	1	89·6	68·1	81	.....	39·11	+ 0·84
Jhansi	29·859	SW	3	91·0	64·0	58	.....	40·93	+ 4·61
Jacobabad	29·86	E	1	97·5	67·4	49	.....	0·31	— 2·21
Karachi	29·865	W	18	86·9	74·2	85	.....	0·00	— 6·65
Jeypore	29·941	NNE	3	93·7	64·1	50	.....	21·33	— 2·66
Ajmere	29·944	NE	3	93·4	64·4	45	.....	13·33	— 5·22
Deesa	29·918	E	6	95·1	65·5	58	.....	5·68	—17·81
Ahmedabad	29·91	SW	2	95·7	67·1	55	.....	3·55	—24·01
Bhuj	29·984	SW	10	92·3	67·1	69	.....	4·02	— 9·88
Jamnagar	29·89	SSW	14	89·0	66·2	72	.....	8·74	—13·85
Dwarka	29·96	WNW	12	84·9	77·7	68	.....	5·27	.....
Rajkot	29·899	NW	7	91·4	63·4	79	.....	11·39	—13·01
Bhavnagar Para.	29·917	NW	7	95·1	67·5	75	.....	10·99	— 7·99
Veraval	29·914	NNE	10	82·6	68·8	81	.....	6·66	—10·87
Neemuch	29·935	W	8	91·0	61·3	61	.....	15·85	— 9·21
Indore	29·937	Calm	3	90·6	63·1	61	.....	17·36	—11·26
Saugor	29·90	1	5	88·9	68·6	54	.....	36·36	— 9·23
Jubbulpore	29·85	SE	2	86·0	61·3	8	0·05	38·94	—16·93
Hoshangabad	29·94	SW	1	90·2	67·2	68	0·02	29·40	—20·05
Khandwa	29·912	Calm	2	94·2	65·0	51	.....	16·15	—24·00
Raipur	29·912	Calm	2	87·6	67·4	78	.....	43·11	— 4·07
Nagpur	29·939	N	4	90·2	64·1	77	0·05	31·35	—14·10
Amraoti	29·94	ENE	5	96·2	67·6	61	0·02	23·97	— 7·72
Akola	29·933	Calm	3	93·9	64·8	72	0·20	25·70	— 5·88
Surat	29·926	E	3	93·3	67·8	74	.....	32·23	— 24·57
Malegaon	29·92	Calm	1	90·9	65·1	64	.....	18·63	— 3·66
Bombay	29·912	NNE	1	88·0	74·2	80	.....	33·34	—10·33
Poona	29·947	N	1	86·4	66·9	92	.....	12·78	—11·96
Ahmednagar	29·92	NE	4	83·3	66·9	78	0·04	15·12	— 4·22
Aurangabad	29·916	Calm	4	86·3	66·7	82	0·09	31·07	.....
Sholapur	29·915	SE	5	90·2	69·0	44	.....	23·21	— 5·24
Ratnagiri	29·86	N	9	88·3	75·9	79	.....	96·25	+ 8·23
Bijapur	29·90	NE	1	89·4	68·8	70	.....	12·91	— 7·05
Belgaum	29·91	Calm	2	84·3	65·8	72	.....	41·29	+ 1·90
Mormugoa	29·875	Calm	6	86·0	76·0	87	.....	91·71	+ 3·41
Karwar	29·85	NE	4	86·7	73·5	87	.....	113·8	— 6·05
Mangalore	29·876	E	4	89·4	73·4	94	.....	123·0	+13·85
Calicut	29·91	E	6	83·7	75·2	86	.....	105·1	+ 9·73
Cochin	29·863	ENE	M	87·3	75·9	83	.....	90·12	+ 4·64
Bangalore	29·914	E	6	82·3	59·9	53	.....	21·08	— 3·65
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·920	Calm	2	88·9	65·2	62	.....	30·10	— 7·16
Masulipatam	29·832	Calm	3	88·5	72·1	80	.....	29·78	— 4·28
Bellary	29·89	ENE	3	90·0	68·2	61	.....	18·16	— 3·72
Cuddapa	29·876	E	G	94·2	71·1	38	.....	9·58	—14·93
Madras	29·867	NNE	6	91·5	67·0	68	.....	15·07	—11·76
Coimbatore	29·8 2	NE	4	8·9	67·1	90	.....	10·07	— 9·57
Trichinopoly	29·880	Calm	1	93·0	69·4	75	.....	11·41	— 8·38
Nagapatam	29·835	NW	14	88·7	74·0	77	.....	9·73	—11·18
Colombo	29·840	N	13	84·5	77·5	82	0·03	42·12	— 6·25

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Agra, Jaipur, Ajmer and Saugor and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is from '05 to '12" below normal in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces, and varies but slightly elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 12° in excess in the Indus Valley-Rajputana and at Negapatam, Madras, Deesa, Jhans, and Sirsa and 5° in defect at Veraval; minimum 6° to 10° in defect in Berar and at Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon, Nagpur, Rajpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore and 9° to 13° in excess at Lahore, Karachi, Jacobabad and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 49° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Indus Valley and at Bangalore, Bellary Cuddapah and Madras.

Rain—Nil.

Weather is unsettled in the Indus Valley and generally fine and settled elsewhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th November 1904.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah.	inches 29·923
Temperature of the air	degrees 78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read as 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·8
Minimum do. do. (read as 8 a.m.)	71·8
General Direction of Wind.	ENE, E, ESE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours' miles*	189

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 15th October 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Aug 1904— G I P R system...	2,03,027	4,32,585	3,373	6,39,985
I M R do ...	44,631	1,10,036	451	1,55,068
Total.....	2,47,658	5,43,671	3,824	7,95,053
Actuals for corresponding week ending 6th Aug 1903— G I P R system...	2,24,557	3,93,668	3,771	6,22,196
I M R do ..	68,800	59,190	500	1,28,190
Total.....	2,93,357	4,53,058	4,271	7,50,686
Increase or (G I P R	— 21,530	+39,717	— 398	+ 17,789
Decrease... (I M R...	— 24,269	+50,890	— 49	+ 26,578

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th October, 1903, on 17·28 miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the weeks	200	200	—	200
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	—	29
For previous 24 week of half-year.	4,632	1,921	14	6,571
Total for 15 weeks.	4,932	2,128	14	7,071
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	491	216	3	710
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	14	...	43
Total to corresponding date do.	4,847	2,050	22	6,924

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 139
Increase to date ..... 1075.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheum atism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

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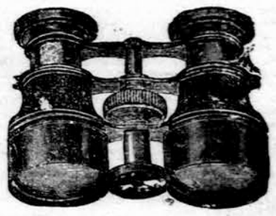

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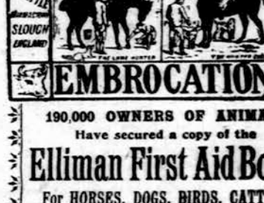

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need not be missed if another succeed me;
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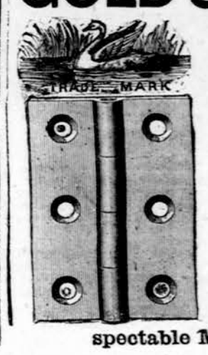

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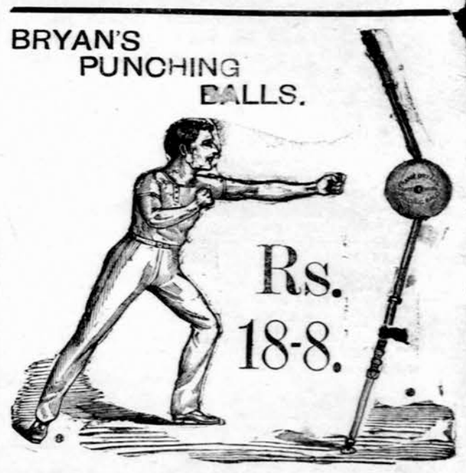

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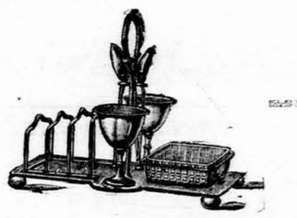
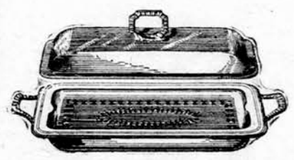


Rs. 22. Eggs, Toast Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8. Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 30. Egg [illegible] Six Cups and Spoons gilt inside.



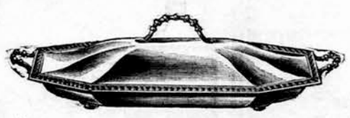
s. 60. Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

Rs. 5-8. Toast.

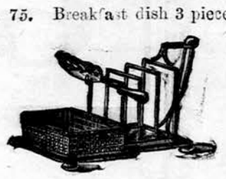
Rs 44 Crystal [illegible] Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5. Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.



Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 33. Claret Jug.

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Rs. 29. Claret Jug.

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